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• FEB 22 1910 •

BOSTON, MASS.

BLOODGOOD NURSERIES

MANY OF THE PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE TOO LOW, UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS, BUT MOST OF THEM WILL BE ADHERED TO, AND FOR THE REST THEY ARE AN APPROXIMATE GUIDE.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDER AND PROMISE ATTENTIVE AND PROMPT SERVICE. WHEN A CHANGE IN PRICE IS NECESSARY YOU WILL BE ADVISED AT ONCE.



Introduction

In presenting a revised and extended edition of our catalogue we tender thanks for past patronage and respectfully solicit its continuance. With confidence in our patrons and ourselves, we offer our past record as our promise for the future. We do not promise all things but will keep all promises.

Bloodgood Nurseries, the oldest in America, have, in recent years, been under new management and control, and these years have been the most prosperous in its history. We have, in the period named, moved our office and all our stock to a new location. Owing to the suburban trend of population we have established a branch nursery seven miles East of our Flushing office and are transacting business there also. In addition we maintain an office at 149 Broadway, New York City, for the convenience of our patrons.

Our new property, at Albertson Corner, is accessible by trolley from Flushing and other North Shore points. Those desirous of reaching it by train may do so by going to Mineola and thence by trolley or by train to Albertson.

There is not in all America a locality where there exists a more extended native flora than on Long Island, and Flushing, the oldest nursery center in the country, can show in addition a great variety of beautiful introduced trees and shrubs. Here may be seen fine specimens that will show prospective planters what they may reasonably expect for their toil and effort. It is a good investment to adorn the grounds about your home by planting trees, shrubs and flowers, and will beside enrich and ennoble your own life, which is vastly more important. To cultivate a love for the beautiful, both in nature and in art, will help make the world better, and in the case of your lawn and garden, will pay handsomely in that lowest of human desires, the acquisition of material wealth.

Plant trees therefore, first for your own satisfaction and pleasure; second, for your posterity and lastly if you must for dollars. Let us aid each other, keeping in view utility and beauty.

In this catalogue we have endeavored to classify and describe what we have to offer in such manner that those desiring aid may be assisted in making judicious selections that will satisfy not the present only, but the future as well.

It is most important that the planting of something so lasting as landscape adornment be done intelligently. A knowledge of the trees used and their ultimate growth is essential to best success and it is desirable that prospective purchasers see the stock offered.

To all interested we extend a cordial invitation to visit the nurseries at any time.

To reach us from New York City, take the L. I. R. R. (from the Pennsylvania Station, 32nd St. and 7th Ave.) to Broadway, Flushing. We are ten miles from the city and ten minutes walk from the station. In addition, there are trolley lines from New York City, Brooklyn and Jamaica, from which point we are easily reached from the South and East of the Island. Visitors by trolley from Jamaica or New York City will get off at 22nd St. and Franconia Ave., and go directly east to our office. From New York or L. I. City passengers by trolley will transfer to the Jamaica line at Flushing Bridge.

Business Notice

At prices named in this Catalogue we will pack and deliver to carriers free, or if near by by truck direct.

When packages are delivered to forwarders they alone must be held responsible since the goods are beyond our control.

We desire always to be informed if the stock is not received in satisfactory condition and will correct our own mistakes. We will too make allowance for the mistakes of others and promise to be reasonable in making any adjustments necessary.

To known customers we will extend the usual credit but from all others will require cash in advance or satisfactory reference.

Our shipping stations are Auburndale and Alberston, L. I. All parts of the Island are directly accessible and with the Pennsylvania and New York Connecting R. R. Systems the mainland in all directions also.

**Post Office and Express—Flushing, N. Y.
Passenger Station, Broadway, Flushing.
Freight—Auburndale, L. I.**

Bloodgood Nurseries

W. F. FOULK, Manager

Planting Suggestions

We exercise care in digging, packing, shipping and delivery of our products, thus insuring to the planter the best possible results.

We do not guarantee plants to grow under all conditions, and do not replace stock that perishes on the customer's premises, unless such loss is directly due to negligence or carelessness on the part of our employees.

We have seen stock planted on adjacent places, in the same kind of soil and under like conditions, but the care and treatment different, the one an entire success, the other a failure; and the nurseryman commended or censured accordingly.

If the following instructions are adhered to our stock will grow, unless you are planting some species that are difficult to move such as Sweet Cherry, Birch, Beech, Oak, Tulip and Sweet Gum.

At once on arrival packages should be opened and the trees planted, or if that can not be done, open a trench in mellow moist soil and heel the stock therein, wetting the roots so that the earth will adhere thereto. Do not crowd the trees, and tramp the dirt about the roots that these may be in close contact with the soil. Trees so trenched can later be taken out as wanted and planted.

For permanent planting all trees should be set about the same depth as they were in the nursery but in heeling-in they should be covered deeper. The roots should always be wet before planting thus making the earth adhere closely.

It is of the utmost importance that good well drained soil be used in planting. After the roots are spread in their natural position the earth should be firmly tramped. More failures in transplanting result from lack of compliance with these conditions than from any other cause.

Mulching the surface around newly planted trees is desirable and in dry soil is indispensable for best results. Freshly cut grass, partially rotted manure or straw may be used for this purpose.

We do not approve of indiscriminate and extensive pruning at any period of a tree's life, but if the roots are much shortened, some pruning of the top is necessary to maintain a balance. Beech, Oak, Sweet Gum, Mulberry and Tulip Trees ought to be pruned severely. Cut off mutilated roots. Cut to the trunk or a bud always that you may not later have unsightly and dead spurs that delay the process of healing.

Planting Evergreens is more difficult than planting deciduous trees, particularly if large, and special care must be taken to keep the roots moist. Chances of success are much greater with small and medium sized trees. Choice and rare sorts should be moved with a ball of earth attached when possible.

Another important factor to be considered is the time of planting. Most deciduous trees can be planted in Spring or Autumn, though some varieties are best planted in Spring only. Consult us on this matter and we will advise you. The Spring planting season opens in latter March while in Autumn plants can be moved in October and until the ground is frozen.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs can be planted in April and May, and from the middle of August to November, depending upon climatic and weather conditions.

All plants should be copiously watered from time to time unless there are abundant rains.

Herbaceous stock can be planted in Spring or Autumn, preferably in September. Experience proves this the most favorable time and insures best results for the ensuing season. This stock should be well mulched before severe cold weather.

Landscape Work

To those who have time and who do not wish to employ a landscape architect, the following suggestions are offered:

Endeavor to picture in your mind the appearance of the work when completed, and also what the result will be in after years when the trees and plants have attained their growth.

The first step will be to locate your drives and walks, these should be conveniently placed and as few and short as possible; a slight curve however, is more graceful and pleasing to the eye than a straight line. In grading be sure to have at least a foot of good soil on top. Try to avoid steep terraces; slopes of easy natural curves will keep in order much longer, seldom requiring repair and are easier to care for. If a steep bank is unavoidable, it may be planted with suitable shrubbery in groups.

In placing trees and shrubs, preserve the desirable views, screening the objectionable. Trees with bold outlines, planted at a distance will give character, while masses of the smaller growing and more select varieties will add charm to the foreground. Procure such as are best adapted to the location, are easily taken care of and that will produce a variety of flowers and foliage to make your grounds attractive throughout the year.

In arranging plantings, leave as much open lawn as possible. On the margins plant in masses and beds with large bays and projections to which later new acquisitions may be added. Consider the size of the plants at maturity, placing the largest in the rear and those of dwarf habit in the foreground. Give each room for full development. If immediate effect is desired, the planting can be closely made by placing first what is to remain permanently, allowing ample room for development, then filling between these with plants which are later to be removed.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Deciduous Trees

All the trees offered have been one or more times transplanted, are of standard commercial grade, shapely and well rooted. Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the trees when approaching maturity.

Acer - Maple

campestre (English Cork Maple). 20 feet. A small round-headed tree of neat habit and foliage, having a peculiar corky bark

	Each	10	100
5-6 ft.	\$1.00		
8-10 ft.	1.50		

colchicum rubrum (Red Colchicum Maple). 20 feet. From Japan. Young growth of wood and foliage bright crimson. Medium size, round and elegant form.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft.	\$2.00		
10-12 ft.	2.50		

dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 60 feet. Well known and popular. Of rapid growth; round, irregular form; leaves light green above, silvery beneath.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1½ in.	\$0.75	\$ 6.00	\$ 50.00
10-11 ft., 1½ in.	1.00	7.50	65.00
10-12 ft., 1¾ in.	1.25	9.50	90.00
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in.	1.50	12.50	115.00
13-14 ft., 2½-3 in.	\$2.00 to 3.00		
14-15 ft., 3-4 in.	3.50 to 5.00		

—Pyramidalis. Each
6-8 ft. \$1.00

—Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple). 50 feet. Leaves finely cut. Habit distinctly pendulous.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.00	\$ 7.50	
10-11 ft., 1½ in.	1.25	10.00	
11-12 ft., 1¾ in.	1.50	12.50	
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in.	\$1.50 to 2.00		
12-15 ft., 2½-3 in.	2.50 to 3.00		

Negundo (Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple). 25 feet. A native tree with light green foliage and greenish colored smooth bark.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$0.75	\$ 7.00	

Pennsylvanicum (Moose-wood or Striped Bark Maple). 25 feet. A rather small tree with large leaves and bark curiously striped green and white.

	Each	10	100
6-8 ft.	\$1.50		

platanoides (Norway Maple). 40 feet. A large, round-headed, handsome tree. Foliage dense and dark green, remaining on the tree until late in the Fall. Reliable everywhere, and especially valuable for street planting.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 75.00
10-11 ft., 1½ in.	1.25	11.50	95.00
11-12 ft., 1¾ in.	1.50	14.00	125.00
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in.	2.00	19.00	150.00
13-14 ft., 2½-3 in.	3.00	28.00	
14-15 ft., 3-4 in.	\$5.00 to 10.00		

platanoides Schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). 35 feet. Bright crimson in early Spring, fading to dull purple in late Summer.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.25	\$11.50	
10-12 ft., 1½ in.	1.50	14.00	
10-12 ft., 1¾ in.	2.00	19.00	
12-13 ft., 2 in.	2.50	23.00	
12-14 ft., 2½ in.	3.50		

Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). 50 feet. A well-known and, in some localities, a desirable tree; particularly valuable near the sea. Bark smooth, with large green leaves.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.		\$1.00	\$ 9.00
10-11 ft., 1½ in.		1.25	10.00
11-12 ft., 1¾ in.		1.50	14.00
12-13 ft., 2 in.		2.00	19.00
13-14 ft., 2½ in.		3.00	27.50
13-14 ft., 3 in.		4.00	

rubrum (Scarlet or Red Maple). 40 feet. A fine native tree, thriving everywhere, but particularly in damp soil. Is much admired for its red blossoms in Spring and deep crimson foliage in Fall.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.		\$1.25	\$11.50
10-12 ft., 1½ in.		1.50	14.00
12-13 ft., 1¾ in.		2.00	18.00
13-14 ft., 2-2½ in.		\$2.50 to 5.00	

saccharum (Sugar Maple). 50 feet. A symmetrical, handsome tree. Finely colored foliage in Autumn.

	Each	10	100
10-12 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
11-13 ft., 1½ in.	1.25	11.50	100.00
12-14 ft., 1¾ in.	1.75	15.00	
13-15 ft., 2-2½ in.	\$2.00 to 3.50		
14-16 ft., 2½-3 in.	3.50 to 5.00		

Tataricum Ginnala. (See Shrubs.)

Acer Japonicum - Japanese Maples

(See Shrubs.)

Aesculus - Horse Chestnut

hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut). 60 feet. Of rather slow growth, but attaining large size and in good soil becomes a magnificent tree. Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory.

	Each	10	100
6-8 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	
8-10 ft., 1½ in.	1.25	11.50	100.00
8-10 ft., 1¾ in.	1.50	14.00	125.00
10-12 ft., 2 in.	1.75	16.00	150.00
10-12 ft., 2½-3 in.	\$3.00 to 5.00		
10-12 ft., 3-4 in.	5.00 to 7.50		

flore plena (Double Flowering Horse Chestnut). 40 feet. Exactly like the type except that the flowers are double and in the fact that it bears no fruit.

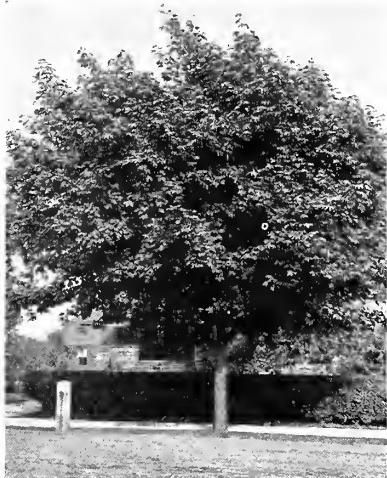
	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1½ in.		\$2.00	
10-11 ft., 1¾ in.		2.50	
10-12 ft., 2 in.		3.00	

rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut). 40 feet. Form more rounded than the white flowering, bearing large panicles of showy red flowers.

	Each	10	100
6-8 ft.	\$1.25		\$1.25
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.		1.50	
10-12 ft., 2 in.		2.50	

Amelanchier - Snowy Mespilus

(See Shrubs.)



Acer platanoides (See page 3).



Acer var. Wierii laciniatum.
(See page 3.)



Ulmus Americana.
(See page 13.)



Acer polymorphum (See page 3).



Catalpa Bungei (See page 5).



Betula laciniata (See page 5).

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

glandulosa. 30 feet. A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will thrive under conditions fatal to most other trees.

Each	10	
4-6 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
8-10 ft.	1.00	7.50

Amygdalus - Flowering Peach

Persica. 10 feet. Double crimson, rose and white. Extremely handsome and showy, blooming in April.

Each		
3-4 ft.		\$0.30
4-6 ft.		.50
6-8 ft.		.75

Andromeda

(See Shrubs.)

Aralia

(See Shrubs.)

Benzoin

(See Shrubs.)

Betula - Birch

alba (White Birch). 40 feet. Of rapid and symmetrical growth; particularly effective in Winter on the border of a wood or evergreen belt.

Each	10	
6-8 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50
8-10 ft.	1.50	12.50
10-12 ft.	2.00	17.50

—*fastigiata* (Pyramidal White Birch). 40 feet. Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar.

Each		
6-8 ft.		\$1.00
8-10 ft.		1.50

—*laciniata* (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 40 feet. Of most graceful pendant habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and white bark. Leaves finely cut.

Each	10	
6-8 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00
10-12 ft.	2.00	17.50

—*pendula Youngii*. 15 feet. A tree of most grotesque and striking irregular form and of distinctly pendulous habit. White bark.

Each		
4-6 ft.		\$1.50
6-7 ft.		2.00

—*purpurea* (Purple-leaved Birch). 40 feet. This sort has purple leaves, and the bark has in it a tint of the same color.

Each		
6-8 ft.		\$1.50

lenta (Sweet Birch). 40 feet. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark smooth bark of an aromatic odor and agreeable sweet flavor.

Each	10	
6-8 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
8-10 ft.	1.50	12.50

lutea (Yellow Birch). 45 feet. Sometimes confounded with Lenta, but quite distinct, its yellow bark alone identifying it.

Each		
6-8 ft.		\$0.75
8-10 ft.		1.00

nigra (Red Birch). 45 feet. Distinguished by its shaggy red bark. Does best in damp soil. Habit broadly pyramidal, foliage glossy.

Each	10	
5-7 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.00

papyrifera (Canoe, or Paper Birch). 50 feet. A native American tree of large size. Bark brilliant white, the leaves large and handsome.

Each	10	
5-7 ft.		\$0.60
6-8 ft.		.75
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.		1.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in.		1.25
12-14 ft., 2½ in.		\$2.00 to 3.00

populinolia (American White Birch). 30 feet. A small rapid-growing, short-lived tree, thriving in very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in Winter.

Each	10	
6-8 ft.		\$0.75
8-10 ft.		1.00
10-12 ft.		1.50

Carpinus - Hornbeam

Americana (Hornbeam). 20 feet. A native species in growth quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and form more irregular.

Each	10	
2-3 ft.		\$0.45
3-4 ft.		.50
4-5 ft.		.75
5-6 ft.		1.00

Betulus (European Hornbeam). 20 feet. Thick, dense habit and slow growth. Good for screens and hedges.

Each	10	
2-3 ft.		\$0.50
3-4 ft.		\$4.50

Carya - Hickory

alba (Shell Bark Hickory). 50 feet. Distinguished by its loose, shaggy bark. The nuts are thin shelled and of best quality.

Each		
		\$1.00

Castanea - Chestnut

Americana (American Chestnut). 50 feet. A valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpass all others.

Each		
3-4 ft.		\$0.75
4-6 ft.		1.00

Japonica (Japan Chestnut). 20 feet. Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; produces large fruit when young.

Each		
2-3 ft.		\$0.75
3-4 ft.		1.00

Catalpa

Bignoides (Indian Bean).

Each		
5-7 ft.		\$0.75

Bungei (Umbrella Tree). 8 feet. Grafted 6 feet high it makes a round-headed tree of much use in ornamental planting.

Each	10	
Medium heads, 1¼ in. stems	\$1.25	\$10.00
First class heads, 1½ in. stems	1.50	12.50
Extra large heads, 1¾ in. stems	1.75	15.00
Extra large heads, 2 in. stems	2.00	
Extra large heads, 2½ in. stems	\$2.50 to 5.00	

speciosa (Western Catalpa). 40 feet. Of very rapid growth and tropical appearance. A most desirable tree for ornament, because of its abundant and attractive bloom in Mid-summer.

Each	10	
8-10 ft.		\$0.75
8-10 ft., 2 in.		1.50
10-12 ft., 2½ in.		\$2.00 to 3.00

Celtis

(See Shrubs.)

Cerasus - Cherry

<i>avium alba plena</i> (Double-flowering Cherry).	
30 feet. Large double white flowers produced in great abundance in early Spring.	
Each	
3-5 ft.	\$1.00
5-6 ft.	1.50

<i>Jap. rosea pendula</i> . 15 feet. A weeping form of Japanese origin. Grafted on tall stems the branches droop gracefully to the ground. In early May covered with rosy pink flowers. (Standard or Pyramidal.)	
Each	
3-4 ft.	\$1.00
4-5 ft.	1.50
5-6 ft.	2.00

<i>serotina</i> (Native Black Cherry). 25 feet. Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black cherries.	
Each	
4-6 ft.	10
4-6 ft.	\$0.75
6-8 ft.	\$6.00
6-8 ft.	1.00
6-8 ft.	7.50

<i>Sinensis flore plena</i> (Chinese Double-flowering Cherry). Double white flowers.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	\$0.75
4-6 ft.	1.00

—James H. Veitch. 20 feet. The best double-flowering pink Japanese Cherry.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	10
3-4 ft.	\$1.00
4-5 ft.	1.50
4-5 ft.	\$10.00

Cercis

(See Shrubs.)

Cercidiphyllum - Katsura

<i>Japonicum</i> . 20 feet. A Japan tree of large size in its own country. Heart-shaped leaves, dark green above and silvery below. Leaf stalks and veins have a purplish tint. Of handsome pyramidal growth. Prefers a damp soil.	
Each	
4- 5 ft.	10
4- 5 ft.	\$0.75
6- 8 ft.	1.00
8-10 ft.	\$ 9.00
8-10 ft.	1.25
10-12 ft.	10.00
10-12 ft.	2.00
10-12 ft.	17.50

Cladrastis - Yellow Wood

<i>tinctoria</i> . 25 feet. A beautiful American tree of globular form bearing racemes of white sweet-scented pea-shaped flowers in June.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	10
3-4 ft.	\$0.60
4-6 ft.	7.00
6-8 ft.	1.25
6-8 ft.	10.00

Cornus - Dogwood

<i>florida</i> (White Dogwood). 20 feet. A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in the Autumn.	
Each	
3- 4 ft.	10
3- 4 ft.	\$ 6.00
4- 5 ft.	7.00
5- 6 ft. ....	.80
5- 6 ft.	1.00
6- 8 ft.	12.50
6- 8 ft.	1.50
8-10 ft.	20.00
8-10 ft.	2.50
10-12 ft.	6.00
10-12 ft.	\$3.00 to 6.00

<i>pendula</i> (Weeping Dogwood). 12 feet. Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	\$1.50
4-5 ft.	1.75

— <i>rubra</i> (Red-flowering Dogwood). 20 feet. Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. A popular and valuable variety.	
Each	
2½-3 ft.	\$1.00
3 - 4 ft.	1.25
4 - 5 ft.	1.75
5 - 6 ft.	2.50

For other Species, see Shrubs.

Crataegus - Thorn

<i>Carriere</i> . Foliage of a dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the Winter.	
Each	
4-5 ft.	\$0.75

<i>coccinea</i> (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). 20 feet. A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet fruit; large foliage.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	10
3-4 ft.	\$0.60
4-6 ft.	\$5.00
4-6 ft. ....	.75

<i>cordata</i> (Washington Thorn). 20 feet. A very desirable species. Foliage colors beautifully in Autumn. Abundant red fruit in clusters remaining on the tree well into the Winter.	
Each	
4-6 ft.	\$0.75
4-6 ft.	\$6.50

<i>Crus-galli</i> (Cockspur Thorn). 10 feet. A widely distributed native variety with very long and extremely sharp spines. Fruit abundant and bright red. Makes a good hedge.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	10
3-4 ft.	\$0.60
4-5 ft.	7.50
4-5 ft. ....	.80
5-6 ft.	9.00
5-6 ft.	1.00

<i>mollis</i> .	
Each	
4-6 ft.	\$1.00

<i>Oxyacantha</i> (English Hawthorn). 15 feet. A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white sweet-scented flowers. Was formerly much used for hedges. Double Pink, White and Scarlet.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	10
3-4 ft.	\$0.50
4-5 ft.	6.00
4-5 ft. ....	.75
5-6 ft.	7.50
5-6 ft.	1.00
6-8 ft.	7.50
6-8 ft.	1.25

Cytisus

<i>Laburnum</i> (Golden Chain). 20 feet. Distinguished for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers in May. Of thrifty habit and suitable for the background of shrubbery.	
Each	
3-5 ft.	\$0.50
5-6 ft. ....	.75
6-7 ft.	1.00

Diospyros - Persimmon

<i>Virginiana</i> (American Persimmon). 30 feet. Flowers small yellowish white. Well-known in the South for its fruit.	
Each	
4-6 ft.	10
4-6 ft.	\$0.75
6-8 ft.	\$6.00
6-8 ft.	1.00

Euonymus

(See Shrubs.)

Fraxinus - Ash

<i>Americana</i> (American Ash). 50 feet. A tree of rapid growth and large size. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.	
Each	
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	10
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$7.50
10-12 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in.	1.15
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in.	1.25
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in.	\$1.50 to 2.50

<i>Viridis</i> . A native tree of open growth.	
Each	
6- 8 ft.	\$0.75
8-10 ft.	1.00

Fagus - Beech

We especially commend the Beeches for lawn and ornamental planting because of their great beauty and enduring character. When transplanting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of strong, well-developed buds. Beeches branched to the ground are in that shape the best trees for screens.

ferruginea (American Beech). 40 feet. A noble tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in Winter and early Spring on account of its light-colored bark. Each 10

3-4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.50
4-6 ft.	1.50	12.50

sylvatica (English Beech). 50 feet. Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character. Each 10

3-4 ft.	\$1.00	
4-6 ft.	1.25	
6-7 ft.	1.75	

—**heterophylla** (Fern-leaved Beech). 25 feet. Leaves very much dissected and fern-like. Habit dense and symmetrical. Each 10

2-3 ft.	\$0.75	
3-4 ft.	1.50	\$12.50
4-5 ft.	2.00	17.50

—**pendula** (Weeping Beech). 40 feet. Most unique in habit and form of all weeping trees, and where it has sufficient room for development the best. Makes a large, handsome tree. Each 10

3- 4 ft.	\$1.00	
4- 6 ft.	1.50	
6- 8 ft.	2.50	
8-10 ft.	\$3.50	to 5.00

—**purpurea** (Copper Beech). 40 feet. In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper color, and not so large as the Rivers. Each 10

4- 5 ft.	\$1.25	
5- 6 ft.	1.75	\$15.00
6- 8 ft.	2.00	
8-10 ft.	\$2.50	to 3.50

—**pendula** (Purple-leaved Weeping Beech). 40 feet. A recent acquisition of merit. Similar in form and appearance to the Weeping Beech except in color of foliage, which is deep purple. Each 10

4-6 ft.	\$2.00	
6-8 ft.	3.00	

—**Riversii** (Rivers' Beech). 40 feet. Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color. Each 10

3-4 ft.	\$1.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	
5-6 ft.	2.00	

Gleditschia - Honey Locust

triacanthos (Three-thorned or Honey Locust). 40 feet. A native tree with delicate foliage. Each 10

5-7 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00
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Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffee

Canadensis. 35 feet. Of spreading, open habit, with pinnate leaves of a shade not common. Will thrive near the sea. Picturesque and desirable. A tree of great vitality and suited for planting in cities. Each 10

4-6 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.00
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Halesia

(See Shrubs.)

Juglans - Walnut

Japonica. From Northern Japan, and as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, produced in abundance, grow in clusters. The meat is sweet, of best quality; vigorous tree of handsome form. The trees bear young and are hardier and more productive than the English Walnut. Each

2-3 ft.	\$0.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	

nigra (Black Walnut). 50 feet. A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the well-known walnut lumber of commerce. Each

2-3 ft.	\$0.50	
3-4 ft.	0.75	

regia (English Walnut). 30 feet. A spreading tree of attractive form when developed. Each

2-3 ft.	\$0.75	
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Koelreuteria - Varnish Tree

paniculata. 25 feet. An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers. Desirable for its bloom and Autumnal color. Each

4-6 ft.	\$1.00	
6-8 ft.	1.25	

Larix - Larch

European. 50 feet. A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early Spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in Autumn. Each

3-4 ft.	\$0.75	
5-7 ft.	1.00	
7-8 ft.	1.50	

leptolepis (Japan Larch). 30 feet. The foliage, when young, is of light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in Autumn. Each

3-4 ft.	\$0.75	
4- 6 ft.	1.00	
6- 8 ft.	1.50	
8-10 ft.	2.00	

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

styaciflora. 40 feet. A handsome tree, with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful Fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations. Prune closely. Each

4- 6 ft.	\$0.75	
6- 8 ft.	1.00	
8-10 ft.	1.50	

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

tulipifera. 60 feet. One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, large, handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip shape, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size. Each

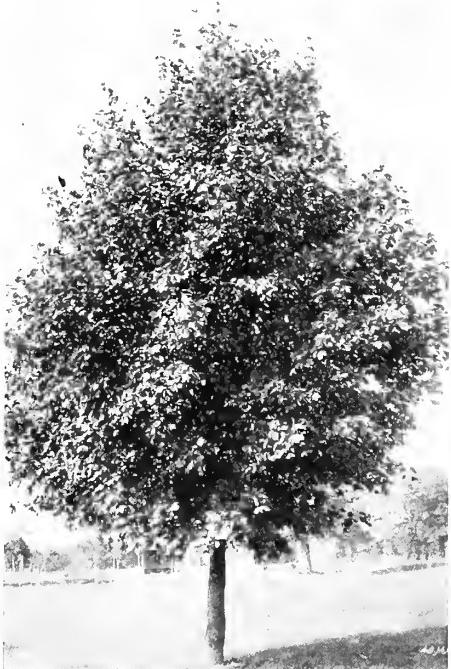
6- 8 ft.	\$0.75	
8-10 ft.	1.00	
10-12 ft.	1.25	
12-14 ft.	\$2.50	to 5.00



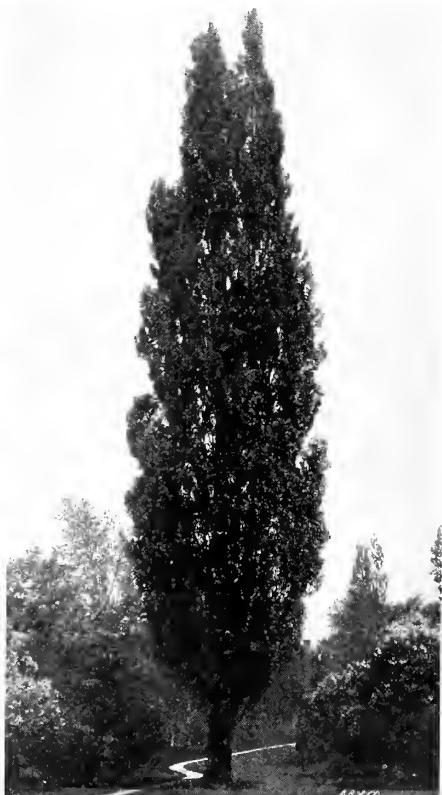
White-flowering Horse Chestnut.
(See page 3.)



Tilia Americana (See page 13.)



Acer saccharum (See page 3.).



Populus fastigiata (See page 10.).

Magnolia

The Magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Magnolias are not easily transplanted and should be moved when small with balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high, there will not be any long waiting for flowers. Transplant in Spring only.

acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 50 feet. One of the largest Magnolias, of rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish white, in latter May. Each 10
4-6 ft. \$1.00 \$7.50
6-8 ft. 1.25 10.00
8-10 ft. 1.50 12.50

alba superba. 15 feet. Nearly as fine as *Conspicua* and much more floriferous. Each
3-4 ft., with ball \$1.50
4-6 ft., with ball 2.00

Alexandrina. Pink flowers of medium size appearing quite early. Each
4-5 ft., with ball \$2.00

Amabilis. A nice white flowering kind. Each
3-4 ft. \$1.50

Cordata. Small yellow flowering variety. Each
3-4 ft., with ball \$1.50

conspicua (Chinese White). 20 feet. Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves in April. A large specimen is then worth going miles to see. Each
2-3 ft. \$1.50
3-4 ft. 2.00

glauca (Sweet Bay). 15 feet. A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June. Each
2-3 ft. \$1.00
5-6 ft. 2.00

hypoleuca. 40 feet. From Japan. A stately ornamental tree with large leaves. Good for avenues and streets. Flowers 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Each
6-8 ft. \$2.50

Kobus (Thurber's Magnolia). One of the hardest kinds. It has an even, symmetrical development, branching from the ground, and splendid, shining green leaves that are attractive all the season. In May, fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of most kinds. Each
4-5 ft. \$1.50
5-6 ft. 2.00

Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). 20 feet. A desirable sort because of its distinct color and abundant bloom. Usually it bears some flowers throughout the Summer. A hybrid. Each
3-4 ft. \$1.50
4-5 ft. 2.50
5-6 ft. 3.50
6-8 ft. \$3.50 to 5.00

macrophylla.
3-4 ft. \$1.50

parviflora. 15 feet. From Japan. White, fragrant, globular, pendent flowers, with bright red center. Each
2-3 ft. \$2.50

Soulangeana. 20 feet. The best of all the flowering Magnolias; of vigorous growth and most profuse bloom; flowers large, pink on outside of petals and white within, appearing a little later than *Conspicua*, and before the leaves. Some blooms can be found on a good sized specimen all summer. China. Each 10
3-4 ft. \$1.50 \$12.50
4-5 ft. 2.00
5-6 ft. 2.50
6-8 ft. 3.50

Speciosa. Flowers white and light purple—remaining on the tree for a long time in good condition. Each
2-3 ft. \$1.50
3-4 ft. 2.00

stellata syn. Halleana. 12 feet. A dwarf and valuable species; flowers white, semi-double; fragrant. Earliest blooming variety. Japan. Each
2 1/2-3 ft. \$2.00
3-4 ft. 2.50
4-5 ft. 3.00

tripetala (Umbrella Tree). 25 feet. A tree of medium size, with large, fresh green leaves, and large white flowers in latter May. The fruit pods of this and the other native Magnolias change to carmine in Autumn. Each
3-4 ft. \$0.50
4-6 ft. 1.00
6-8 ft. 2.00
8-10 ft. 2.50

Malus (Pyrus) - Flowering Apple
Coronarius (Fragrant Flowering Crab). 12 feet. Small growing tree bearing profusion of pink blossoms about middle of May. Each
3-4 ft. \$0.75

floribunda. 15 feet. Rose-red single flowers, produced in great abundance and very showy. Fruit small, bright red in Autumn. Each 10
3-4 ft. \$0.75
4-5 ft. 1.00
5-6 ft. 1.50 \$12.50

—Atrosanguinea. A darker flowered variety of *M. floribunda*—quite conspicuous. Each 10
3-4 ft. \$0.75
4-5 ft. 1.00
5-6 ft. 1.50 \$12.50

Ioensis (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). 15 feet. Tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Each 10
3-4 ft. \$1.00 \$7.50
4-5 ft. 1.25
5-6 ft. 1.50

Parkmanii. (Parkman's Flowering Crab). 15 feet. The best flowering Apple, bearing in May an abundance of rosy-pink flowers, in bunches, on long stems. The leaves are a shining green. A lovely little tree at all times, especially when in bloom. Each
3-4 ft. \$0.75
4-5 ft. 1.50
5-6 ft. 2.00

Spectabilis, fl. pl. Beautiful pink or white flowers, sweet scented—double of good size. Each
3-4 ft. \$1.00

Scheideckeri. 12 feet. A double-flowered form of the above. Most attractive. Each
3-4 ft. \$1.00
4-5 ft. 1.50
5-6 ft. 1.75

Morus - Mulberry

New American. 20 feet. Leaves large; black fruit in great abundance throughout nearly the entire Summer.

Each
6-7 ft. \$1.00

Tartarica Pendula. (Tea's Weeping). 7 feet. The best dwarf weeping tree; grafted 5 to 6 feet, the branches droop gracefully to the ground. Picturesque and beautiful.

Each
Medium heads \$1.00
First class heads 1.25
Extra heads \$1.50 to 2.00
Double extra heads 2.50 to 5.00

Nyssa Sylvatica - Sour Gum

A beautiful medium size tree—exquisite fall coloring—but very difficult to transplant. Each, 75c to \$1.00.

Ostrya Virginica - Iron Wood

A native shrub—useful in low grounds. Each
5-6 ft. \$0.75

Oxydendron

(See Shrubs.)

Paulownia - Empress Tree

imperialis. 30 feet. A tree with immense leaves and decidedly tropical appearance, bearing very large panicles of blue, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Each
6-8 ft. \$1.00
8-10 ft. \$1.50 to 2.50

For Dwarf PAVIA, see Shrubs.

Phellodendron - Chinese Cork Tree

Amurense. 30 feet. Of spreading habit; leaves pinnate; resembling the Ash; greenish white flowers in May, and brown, nearly black, berries in Autumn.

Each 10
6-8 ft. \$1.00 \$ 7.50
8-10 ft. 1.25 10.00

Platanus - Plane Tree, Sycamore

occidentalis (American Sycamore, or Buttonwood). 60 feet. Of rapid growth and large size; leaves heart-shaped, with sharp-pointed lobes. Each, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

orientalis (Oriental Plane). 60 feet. A lofty, wide-spreading tree of rapid growth, much used in Europe for avenues in cities, and rapidly gaining popularity here for the same purpose.

Each 10 100
8-10 ft., 1½ in. \$1.00 \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00
10-11 ft., 1½ in. 1.25 9.00 75.00
11-12 ft., 1¾ in. 1.50 13.00 125.00
12-13 ft., 2-2½ in. 2.00 18.00 150.00
12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. \$3.00 to 5.00

Populus - Poplar

alba (Silver Poplar). 40 feet. A rapid-growing, conspicuous tree of great beauty on account of its foliage, which is abundant, dark green above and silvery beneath.

Each
8-10 ft. \$1.00

Bolleana. 3 feet. Of erect pyramidal growth; silvery foliage. A tree of distinct and striking character.

Each 10 100
8-10 ft., 1¼ in. \$0.75 \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in. 1.00 8.00 70.00
12-14 ft., 1¾ in. 1.25 10.00
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. \$1.50 to 2.50

—**canescens** (Green-leaved, or Canadian Poplar). 50 feet. Similar to the Silver Poplar, but a more rapid grower and much better form; without doubt the most desirable of all the Poplars for street planting, and we specially recommend it for this purpose.

Each 10 100
8-10 ft., 1½ in. \$0.75 \$ 6.00 \$ 40.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in. 1.00 7.50 50.00
11-12 ft., 1¾ in. 1.25 9.00 70.00
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. 1.50 12.50 100.00
12-16 ft., 2½-3 in. \$2.00 to 3.50

balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead). 50 feet. A tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with very large, glossy leaves which are retained late in Autumn; upright and symmetrical in habit.

Each 10
8-10 ft., 1½ in. \$0.75 \$ 6.00
8-10 ft., 1½ in. 1.00 8.50
10-12 ft., 1¾ in. 1.50 12.00
10-12 ft., 2 in. 1.75

fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). 60 feet. Well known and when well developed a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable.

Each 10 100
8-10 ft. \$0.75 \$ 5.00 \$ 35.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in. 1.00 7.00 50.00
11-13 ft., 1½ in. 1.25 10.00 65.00
12-14 ft., 1¾ in. 1.50 12.50 75.00
13-15 ft., 2-2½ in. 1.75 15.00 90.00
14-16 ft., 2½ in. 2.00 17.50
14-16 ft., 3-4 in. \$3.00 to 5.00

monilifera (Carolina Poplar). 50 feet. Of strong, rapid growth, handsome green foliage, and while young of good habit and character. Is much planted where quick effects are wanted.

Each 10 100
8-10 ft., 1½ in. \$0.50 \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00
11-12 ft., 1½ in.75 6.00 40.00
12-13 ft., 1¾ in. 1.00 7.00 50.00
13-14 ft., 2-2½ in. 1.25 9.00 60.00
14-15 ft., 2½ in. 2.00 17.50
14-16 ft., 3-4 in. \$2.50 to 3.50

Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). 30 feet. Foliage decidedly golden-tinted throughout the Summer, and useful for contrasts.

Each
8-10 ft. \$0.75
8-10 ft., 1½ in. 1.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in. 1.25

Suaveolens. A poplar different from the other kinds—a prominent new variety—with attractive foliage and quite substantial wood. Each, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Prunus

(See Shrubs.)

Ptelea - Hop Tree

trifoliata. 12 feet. A small shrubby tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in Autumn.

Each
5-6 ft. \$0.50
6-8 ft.75

—**aurea** (Golden Hop Tree). 12 feet. Same as the above, but with golden-colored foliage.

Each
5-6 ft. \$0.50
6-8 ft.75

Pyrus - Mountain Ash

(See Sorbus; and Malus.)

Quercus - Oak

Possibly no other species of tree equals the Oak in all its characteristics; certainly none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited for avenues on extensive places, and for this purpose it is steadily gaining ground in cities as well, though its complete adaptability is by no means established. The large-growing sorts, given room for development, have few equals for lawns. Prune severely when transplanting.

alba (White Oak). 60 feet. A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development.

	Each
8-10 ft.	\$2.50

bicolor (Swamp White Oak). 50 feet. A native species, with handsome, large sinuate-toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in Autumn.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$2.00

Cerris (Turkey Oak). 40 feet. Medium size; thick, dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$1.50
12-14 ft.	\$3.00 to 5.00

coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 50 feet. Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in Autumn, when the leaves change to a bright scarlet.

	Each
8 ft., 1¼ in.	\$2.00
8-10 ft., 1½ in.	2.50
10-12 ft., 1¾ in.	3.00
12-14 ft., 2 in.	3.50

imbricaria (Shingle Oak). A nice tree of no particular value.

	Each
4-6 ft.	\$1.25
6-8 ft.	1.50

macrocarpa (Mossy Cup Oak). 40 feet. A very beautiful tree, of massive open growth and large, heavy leaves.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$1.50
8-10 ft.	2.00

palustris (Pin Oak). 40 feet. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it should be allowed to branch low. Makes a fine avenue tree.

	Each
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.50 \$12.50
8-10 ft., 1½ in.	2.00 17.50
8-10 ft., 1¾ in.	2.25 20.00
10-12 ft., 2 in.	2.75 25.00
12-13 ft., 2½-3 in.	\$3.50 to 5.00

pedunculata (English Oak). 40 feet. Leaves long and much divided, retaining their green color until killed by heavy frosts.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$1.00

—*fastigiata*. (Pyramidal Oak). Medium size and erect habit, like the Lombardy Poplar.

	Each
4-5 ft.	\$1.50
5-6 ft.	2.00

Phellos (Willow Oak). 40 feet. Of medium size and pyramidal form, leaves long and entire, like the Willow, very persistent, and retaining their green color until late in Autumn.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$2.00

Prinus (Chestnut Oak). 30 feet. One of finest species, resembling a Chestnut tree.

	Each
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.50
8-10 ft., 1½-2 in.	\$2.00 to 3.00

Robur. ped. concordia (Golden Oak). 25 feet. A rare sort, with golden-yellow foliage in Spring and early Summer. Perhaps one of the best golden-colored foliage trees.

	Each
2-3 ft.	\$2.00

rubra. 70 feet. Makes a large and attractive tree. The young leaves and shoots are red in Spring, and in Autumn the foliage turns a purplish crimson.

	Each
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.50
8-10 ft., 1½ in.	2.00
8-10 ft., 1¾ in.	2.50
10-12 ft., 2-2½ in.	\$3.00 to 5.00

Rhamnus

(See Shrubs.)

Rhus

(See Shrubs.)

Robinia - Locust

pseudacacia (Black or Yellow Locust). 50 feet. A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Leaves pinnate, of a lovely tint of green. The flowers, which are abundant, are borne on long pendulous racemes, and are white or yellowish in color and fragrant. Flowers in early June.

	Each
4-6 ft.	\$0.50
6-8 ft. ....	.75

See also Shrubs.

Salisburia

Adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maiden Hair Tree). 40 feet. One of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. Medium size; growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage.

	Each
8-10 ft., 1¼ in.	\$1.00 \$ 9.00
10-12 ft., 1½ in.	1.50 12.50
10-12 ft., 1¾ in.	2.00 17.50
10-12 ft., 2-2½ in.	2.50 22.50

Salix - Willow

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 40 feet. A well-known and particularly graceful tree.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$0.75 \$ 5.00
8-10 ft.	1.00 8.50
10-12 ft.	1.50 10.00
12-14 ft.	\$2.00 to 3.50

Solomonii (Solomon's Weeping). Very similar to Thurlow's Weeping Willow — slightly more pendulous.

	Each
6-8 ft.	\$0.75 \$ 5.00
8-10 ft.	1.00 7.50
10-12 ft.	1.50 12.50

Caprea (Pussy Willow). The well known kind.

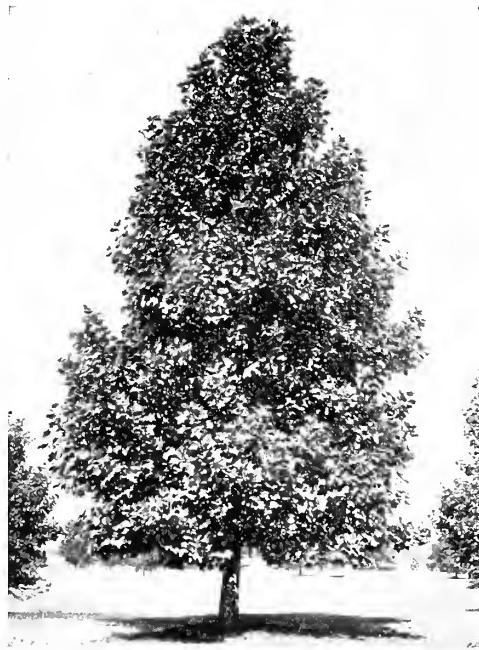
	Each
3-4 ft.	\$0.30 \$ 2.50
6-8 ft. ....	.75 6.00

pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). 25 feet. Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late Autumn. A valuable seashore tree.

	Each
4-5 ft.	\$0.35 \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00
5-6 ft. ....	.50 4.00 35.00
6-8 ft. ....	.75 6.50 50.00
8-10 ft.	1.50 10.00

rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). 8 feet. Grafted 5 feet high, makes a handsome dwarf ornamental tree, with light green foliage and slender twigs.

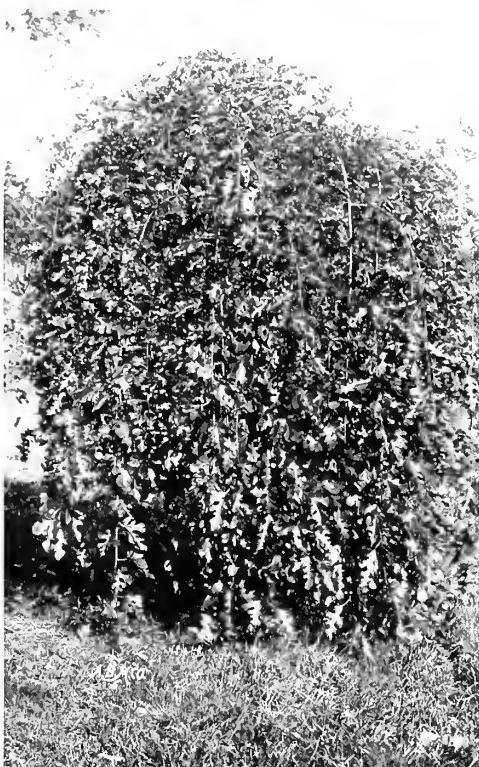
	Each
2-3 ft.	\$0.30 \$ 2.50
3-4 ft. ....	.40 3.50



Platanus Orientalis (See page 10).



Salix Babylonica (See page 11).



Morus pendula (See page 10).



Cerasus Japonica pendula (See page 6).

WILLOWS—Continued

elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). 40 feet. Similar to, but more upright-growing than *Babylonica*. Is a better grower and a more hardy tree.

	Each	10	100
6- 8 ft.	\$0.75	\$ 5.00	
8-10 ft.	1.00	7.50	
10-12 ft.	1.50	12.50	
12-14 ft.	\$2.00 to 3.50		

vitellina aurea (Golden Bark Willow). 25 feet. Bark of a golden color; especially attractive in Winter.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.	\$0.30	\$ 2.50	
4-6 ft.	.50	4.00	
6-8 ft.	.75	5.50	

—*Britzensis*. 25 feet. Conspicuous in Winter, when its red bark is most attractive.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.	\$0.35	\$ 3.00	
4-6 ft.	.50	4.50	

—*pendula*. One of the newer kinds, of splendid weeping habit. It is considered harder than *Salix Babylonica* and will be more desirable on that account.

	Each	10	100
4-6 ft.	\$0.75		
6-8 ft.	1.00		

Wisconsin (Weeping). Similar to Babylonian Willow—but harder. Each, 50c to \$1.50.

Sophora

Japonica (Pagoda Tree). 25 feet. A tree quite rare and of distinct character, bearing abundant racemes of yellowish-white flowers in August when almost no other tree is in bloom.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.	\$0.75		
4-5 ft.	1.00		

—*pendula* (Weeping Sophora). 12 feet. Grafted on stems 6 feet high, it makes a tree of unique and attractive character.

	Each	10	100
6-7 ft.	\$2.50		

Sorbus - Mountain Ash

Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). 25 feet. Handsome small tree, with pinnate foliage and bearing clusters of bright red berries in Fall.

	Each	10	100
6- 8 ft.	\$0.75	\$ 6.50	
8-10 ft.	1.00	9.00	
10-12 ft.	1.50	12.50	
10-12 ft., 2 in.	2.00	17.50	

—*pendula* (Weeping Mountain Ash). 15 feet. Grafted 5 to 6 feet high forms a spreading tree of much beauty.

	Each	10	100
2 year heads	\$1.00		

—*quercifolia* (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). 20 feet. Habit pyramidal, with deeply lobed Oak-like leaves, green above and pubescent underneath.

	Each	10	100
6- 8 ft.	\$1.00		
8-10 ft.	1.50		

Syringa

Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac).

	Each	10	100
6-7 ft.	\$2.50		

See also Shrubs.

Tilia - Linden, or Lime

Americana (American Linden). 60 feet. A rapid-growing native tree of large size. Large heart-shaped leaves, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10	100
8- 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	\$1.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 60.00
9-10 ft., 1 1/2 in.	1.25	10.00	75.00
10-11 ft., 1 3/4 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
11-12 ft., 2 in.	2.00	15.00	125.00
12-13 ft., 2 1/2 in.	2.50	22.50	
13-14 ft., 3-4 in.	\$3.00 to 5.00		

Dasystyla (Crimean Linden). Beautiful glossy dark green foliage with yellow twigs.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1 1/2 in.			\$1.50
10-12 ft., 2 in.			2.50

Europaea Alba Argentea. (Silver Leaf Linden). 50 feet. Of symmetrical habit. Leaves green above and silvery white beneath. A valuable tree.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1 1/2 in.			\$1.50
10-11 ft., 1 3/4 in.			2.00
10-12 ft., 2-2 1/2 in.			\$2.50 to 3.50
12-14 ft., 3-4 in.			4.00 to 6.00

—*Spectabilis Tomentosa*. A stately Linden, of good growth and fine foliage. Is similar to Silver Linden; leaves are larger and more glossy and more persistent, hanging on to the tree until late Fall.

	Each	10	100
6- 8 ft.			\$1.00
8-10 ft.			1.50

—*platyphylla* (Broad-leaved European Linden). 50 feet. A tree about the same size as *Tilia vulgaris*, but easily distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves. Is usually sold for European Linden.

	Each	10	100
8- 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	\$1.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 60.00
9-10 ft., 1 1/2 in.	1.25	10.00	80.00
10-11 ft., 1 3/4 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
11-12 ft., 2-2 1/2 in.	2.00	15.00	125.00
12-13 ft., 2 1/2-3 in.	2.50	22.50	175.00
13-14 ft., 3-4 in.	\$3.00 to 5.00		

—*vulgaris* (European Small-leaved Linden). 50 feet. Makes a compact, erect growth, but not so rapid or large as the American variety. Leaves smaller and flowers fragrant.

	Each	10	100
8- 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	\$1.00	\$ 7.50	
9-10 ft., 1 1/2 in.	1.25	10.00	
10-11 ft., 1 3/4 in.	1.50	12.50	115.00
11-12 ft., 2-2 1/2 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12-13 ft., 2 1/2-3 in.	3.00	27.50	
13-14 ft., 3-4 in.	\$4.00 to 7.50		

Virgilia

(See *Cladastrus*.)

Ulmus - Elm

Americana (American Elm). 60 feet. A large, lofty-growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1 1/4 in.	\$1.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 50.00
9-11 ft., 1 1/2 in.	1.25	10.00	75.00
10-12 ft., 1 3/4 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
11-13 ft., 2-2 1/2 in.	2.00	15.00	125.00
12-14 ft., 2 1/2-3 in.	\$2.00 to 5.00		

Montana, Syn. *Scabra* (Scotch Elm). 60 feet. A spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage.

	Each	10	100
8-10 ft., 1 1/4 in.			\$1.25
9-11 ft., 1 1/2 in.			1.50
10-12 ft., 1 3/4 in.			1.75
10-12 ft., 2-3 in.			\$2.00 to 5.00

—*pendula* (Camperdown Weeping Elm). 10 feet. Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant.

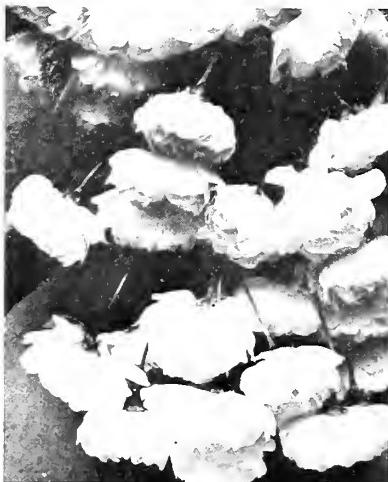
	Each	10	100
1 year heads			\$1.00
2 year heads			1.50

Wheatleyi (Pyramidal Elm).

	Each	10	100
6-8 ft.			\$1.25



Cornus florida—White Dogwood. (See page 6.)



Cerasus avium alba plena—Double Flowering Cherry. (See page 6.)



Crataegus coccinea—Scarlet Fruited Thorn. (See page 6.)



Magnolia Soulangiana.
(See page 9.)



Pyrus loensis var. Bechtels.
(See page 9.)

List of Trees for Avenue or Street Planting

Suitable also for the lawn where there is sufficient space. Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Deciduous Trees

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple.)
— *Wieri.* (Wier's Silver Maple.)
— *platanoides.* (Norway Maple.)
— *pseudo-platanus.* (Sycamore Maple.)
— *rubrum.* (Red Maple.)
— *saccharum.* (Sugar Maple.)
Aesculus hippocastanum. (English Horse Chestnut.)
Ailanthus glandulosa. (Tree of Heaven.)
Catalpa speciosa. (Western Catalpa.)
Fraxinus Americana. (American White Ash.)
Gymnocladus. (Kentucky Coffee Tree.)
Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.)
Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.)

Magnolia acuminata. (Cucumber Tree.)
Platanus orientalis. (Oriental Plane.)
Populus fastigiata. (Lombardy Poplar.)
— *monilifera.* (Carolina Poplar.)
Quercus coccinea. (Scarlet Oak.)
— *palustris.* (Pin Oak.)
— *rubra.* (Red Oak.)
Salisburia adiantifolia. (Madenhair.)
Tilia Americana. (American Linden.)
— *vulgaris.* (European Linden.)
— *platyphylla.* (Lime Tree.)
— *tomentosa.* (Silver-leaved Linden.)
Ulmus Americana. (American Elm.)
— *scabra.* (Scotch Elm.)

Weeping Trees

Acer dasycarpum Wier's. (Wier's Maple.)
Betula alba laciniata. (Cut-leaved Birch.)
— *Youngii.* (Young's Weeping Birch.)
Cerasus rosea pendula. (Weeping Cherry.)
Cornus florida pendula. (Weeping Dogwood.)
Corylus Avellana pendula. (Weeping Hazel.)
Fagus sylvatica pendula. (Weeping Beech.)
— *purpurea pendula.* (Purple Weeping Beech.)

Morus pendula. (Teas' Weeping Mulberry.)
Salix Babylonica. (Weeping Willow.)
— *caprea pendula.* (Kilmarnock Willow.)
Sorbus Aucuparia pendula. (Weeping Mountain Ash.)
Syringa Pekinensis pendula. (Weeping Lilac.)
See Shrubs.
Taxodium distichum pendula (Decid. Cypress).
Ulmus scabra pendula. (Camperdown Elm.)

Flowering and Ornamental Fruited Trees

Aesculus. (Horse Chestnut.)
Amelanchier. (Snowy Mespilus.)
Amygdalus. (Peach.) In variety.
Aralia. (Hercules Club.)
Benzoin. (Spicewood.)
Castanea. In variety.
Catalpa. (Indian Bean, or Catalpa.)
Cerasus. (Cherry.) In variety.
Cercis. (Judas.)
Cladrastis tinctoria. Yellow Wood.

Cornus. (Dogwood.)
Crataegus. (Hawthorn.) In variety.
Koelreuteria. (Varnish Tree.)
Laburnum. (Golden Chain.)
Magnolia. In variety.
Oxydendron arborea. (Sorrel Tree.)
Paulownia. (Empress Tree.)
Pyrus. (Flowering Apple.)
Robinia. (Locust.)
Sorbus Aucuparia. (Mountain Ash.)

Trees with Colored Foliage

Acer Japonicum aureum. Yellow.
— *platanoides Reitenbachi.* Purple.
— *Schwedleri.* Purple.
— *polymorphum atropurpureum.* Purple.
— *dissectum atropurpureum.* Purple.
Betula alba purpurea. Purple.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. Purple.
— *Riversii.* Deep Purple.
Populus monilifera van Geertii. Yellow.
Quercus pedunculata atropurpurea. Purple.
— *concordia.* Golden.

Trees with Bright Colored Bark in Winter

Acer Pennsylvanicum.

Betula alba. In variety.

Salix Britzensis.

Salix vitellina aurea.

Tilia. In variety.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The use of shrubbery about the home adds materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the place, and affords opportunity for a display of artistic development with the varying color of foliage and flowers, and different habits of growth. Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else.

Pruning

The practice of indiscriminate pruning of shrubs in Winter should be discouraged since, by doing so, you will in most sorts cut away the flower-bearing wood, and when the season of bloom is come suffer disappointment in consequence.

The early April, May and June shrubs are of this character, and what pruning they receive should be done after the period of bloom.

The late Summer and Fall-blooming species bear flowers on wood of the same season's growth, and the more of this you have the greater the amount of bloom. Severe Winter pruning tends, for a time at least, to encourage strong new growth, though unquestionably it tends, too, to lower vitality, and should not, therefore, be practiced continually.

Indeed, the object of pruning should be chiefly to accentuate the beauties of natural forms, which are always best, and should as much as possible be sought for. To this end thin judiciously and cut back sparingly, remembering to do this at the seasons and for the reasons stated. It is better in small places to use small and dwarf shrubs and allow free development, rather than the large-growing sorts that, to be kept within bounds, must suffer mutilation and disfigurement.

Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the shrubs when approaching maturity.

Abelia

rupestris. 4 feet. Native of China. Is of dwarf habit and flowers profusely all Summer. The flowers are in compact clusters, very fragrant; requires protection in the North.

Each	
2 year	\$0.50

Acer Japonicum - Japanese Maple

The Japan Maples are trees of dwarf habit, with very graceful and often deeply colored foliage. They may be treated as shrubs in masses, and for this reason we group them separately. There are a great many variations in these trees, but we select only the most pronounced, hardiest and best.

—*aureum* (Golden-leaved Maple). 10 feet. A rare and distinct variety. Foliage of pronounced golden color.

Each	
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00
2-3 ft.	1.25
3-4 ft.	1.75

polymorphum (Green Leaved). 15 feet. The parent type of most Japan Maples and a shrubby tree of very great merit. Of slow growth, dense habit, and deeply lobed foliage. The very best if natural green is wanted.

Each	
3-4 ft.	\$0.75
4-6 ft.	1.50

—*atropurpureum*. (Purple Leaved). 10 feet. The most popular variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early Spring especially beautiful. Is effective grown singly or in groups.

Each			
1½-2 ft.	\$0.75	\$ 6.50	100
2-2½ ft.	1.25	10.00	
2½-3 ft.	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.00	125.00
4-5 ft.	\$2.50 to 5.00		

—*dissectum*. (Green Cutleaf). 5 feet. The foliage of this and the next variety is indeed most handsome, the habit dwarf and pendulous. A lovely little tree.

Each	
2-2½ ft.	\$1.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50

—*atro-purpurea dissectum* (Purple Cutleaf). 6 feet. A variety with deeply cut almost fern-like foliage of dwarf and pendulous habit. Foliage green and purple, and tree hardy.

Each	
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00
2-2½ ft.	1.75
2½-3 ft.	\$2.00 to 3.00

Tataricum Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). 12 feet. A shrubby tree with divided leaves. Good for grouping, or singly on small lawns or in angles.

Each		
2-3 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00
4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00

Amelanchier - Mespilus

Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). 8 feet. Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalk whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor.

Each		
2-3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

canadensis. Very much similar to the variety named above.

Each	
2-3 ft.	\$0.35

Amorpha Canescens - Lead Plant

Deep blue flowers—foliage light grey—hairy.

Each		
12-18 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00
18-24 in. ....	.40	3.00

Amorpha

fruticosa (False Indigo). 4 feet. A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage, and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored flowers.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25
3-4 ft.	.35
	\$2.00
	3.00

Amygdalus - Flowering Almond

Pink and white varieties. 3 feet. The long shoots of these shrubs are full of double white and Rose-like blossoms in early Spring.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.50
	\$2.50
	3.50

Andromeda Arborea(See *Oxydendron*.)

Mariana (Stagger Bush). 3 feet. A beautiful species, bearing a profusion of white waxy flowers along the whole length of the shoots in early June.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.50
18-24 in.	.75
	\$4.00
	6.00

For Evergreen Sorts, see Evergreen Shrubs.

Aralia - Hercules Club

pentaphylla. 10 feet. A prickly shrub or small tree, with lustrous bright green foliage.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$ 2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00
		20.00

spinosa (Hercules' Club). 15 feet. Tree of small size, with very prickly stem and tropical appearance. Leaves pinnate. Immense panicles of white flowers in August.

Each	10	100
3- 4 ft.	\$.35	\$ 3.00
4- 6 ft.	.50	4.00
6- 8 ft.	.60	5.00
8-10 ft.	.75	40.00

Aronia Arbutifolia

(Black Chokeberry)

Nigra. A beautiful, bushy shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by glossy black berries.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$.30
3-4 ft.	.40
	\$2.50
	3.50

rubra (Red Chokeberry). Similar to *Nigra*, flowers followed by brilliant red berries. Both are suitable for planting in low grounds.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.50
	\$3.00
	4.50

Azalea

arborescens (Wood Honeysuckle). 3 feet. Grows to a large-sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about July 10th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.75
1½- 2 ft.	1.00
	\$6.50
	7.50

calendulacea (Flame-colored Azalea). 4 feet. Native of the southern Alleghanies. Blooms in latter part of May. Very showy.

Each	10
12-15 in.	\$.65
15-18 in.	.75
18-24 in.	1.00
	\$5.00
	6.50
	7.50

kaempferi. From Japan. Brick red, medium-sized flowers. Very conspicuous.

Each	10
12-15 in.	\$.90
18-24 in.	1.50
	\$ 7.50
	10.00

mollis (Japanese Azalea). 3 feet. A most desirable and attractive dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of large, bright red and yellow blossoms, and varying shades of color in May. In masses they are most gorgeous; entirely hardy. Colors mixed. Red, yellow and white.

Each	10	100
12-15 in.	\$.65	\$ 5.00
15-18 in.	.75	6.50
18-24 in.	1.00	7.50
2 ft.	1.50	12.50

—J. C. Van Tol. Flowers bright red or clear yellow.

Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$.25
	\$10.00

—Sinensis.

—Anthony Koster. A very distinct yellow flowering variety.

Each	10
18 in.	\$.25
	\$1.25
	\$10.00

nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). 4 feet. A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink blossoms about the middle of May.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.75
2- 3 ft.	1.50
	\$6.50

pontica (Ghent Azalea). 4 feet. Better known than *Mollis*, affording a greater range of color, running from cream color through yellow and orange to scarlet.

Each	10
15-18 in.	\$.75
1½-2 ft.	1.00
	\$6.50
	9.00

Vaseyi (Carolina Azalea). 8 feet. A new plant from the southern Alleghanies. Is entirely hardy, and bears in June a profusion of delicate pink flowers.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.25
18-24 in.	.35
	\$1.00
	1.25

viscosa (Small White Azalea). 6 feet. Another neglected native shrub of great beauty; bears in latter June pure white, exceedingly fragrant flowers.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.75
18-24 in.	1.00
	\$6.50
	1.00

See also Evergreen Shrubs.

Baccharis - Groundsel Bush

halimifolia. 5 feet. A valuable shrub for the seashore, as it grows naturally near the sea. Blooms in late Summer.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.50
	\$3.00
	4.50

Berberis - Barberry

Hakodate. A vigorous grower with dark green foliage.

Each	10
12-15 in.	\$.25
18-24 in.	.35
	\$2.00

Sieboldii. Similar to *Hakodate*.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$.25
2- 2½ ft.	.45
	\$2.00
	3.50

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). 4 feet. Of very dense, dwarf, spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in Autumn. One of the very best shrubs extant; makes an excellent ornamental hedge. Scarlet fruit adherent nearly all Winter.

Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.15	\$1.25
1½- 2 ft., heavy	.25	2.00
2- 2½ ft.	.35	3.00
2½- 3 ft.	.50	4.00
		\$10.00
		12.00
		18.00



Double Flowered Almond.
(See page 17.)



Althea—*Hibiscus Syriacus alba plena*
(See page 23.)



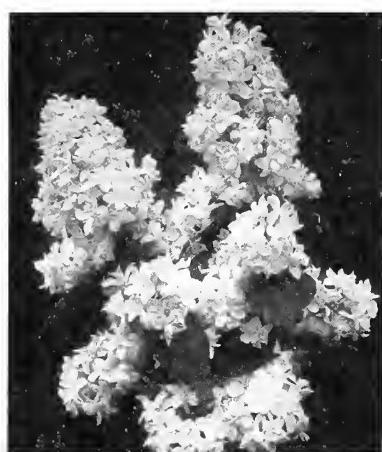
Philadelphus Grandiflora.
(See page 25.)



Spirea Van Houttei.
(See page 32.)



Spirea Anthony Waterer.
(See page 32.)



Double Lilac—*Syringa*.
(See page 33.)

BARBERRY—Continued

vulgaris (Common Barberry). 6 feet. Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish red, abundant and adherent. Makes a good hedge.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.20	\$1.50	
2 -3 ft.	.25	2.00	\$15.00
3 -4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00

—**purpurea**. 6 feet. A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May and reddish-purple fruit in Autumn. Adherent nearly all Winter.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

(See also Evergreen Shrubs.)

Buddleia

variabilis (Sweet-scented Buddleia). 4 feet. A very handsome species with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 year	\$.35	\$2.50	

—**Veitchi**. 4 feet. A much improved variety. more vigorous and producing flower spikes 20 inches long by 3 inches broad. Color violet-mauve with orange-yellow center.

	Each	10	100
2 year	\$.35	\$2.50	\$20.00

Callicarpa

purpurea. 4 feet. A dwarf shrub, bearing small, light purple flowers in July, followed in Autumn by violet-purple berries in great profusion and of striking beauty.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	
2 -3 ft.	.35	3.00	

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

floridus (Strawberry Shrub). 5 feet. Well known and prized for its brown, fragrant flowers in May; the whole plant is aromatic.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.20	\$1.50	
2 -3 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00
3 -4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

arboreascens. 4 feet. June. Showy, small yellow flowers. Dark green wood and neat foliage.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	
4-5 ft.	.50		

Caryopteris - Blue Spiraea

mastacanthus. 2 feet. A late-blooming shrub, introduced as the Blue Spiraea incorrectly, as it does not belong to the Spiraea family. It is, however, most desirable, bearing in the axil of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers. Flowers through September and October. Requires protected situation. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

Ceanothus - Jersey Tea

Americanus. 3 feet. A dwarf shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in panicles in June. Suited for woodland borders. Each, 35 cents.

Celtis - Nettle Tree

occidentalis. 80 feet. A large, native tree, much resembling the Elm.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft.	.45	3.50	
4-5 ft.	.55	4.00	
5-6 ft.	.75	6.50	

Cephalanthus - Button Bush

occidentalis. 5 feet. A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive in upland.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

Cercis - Judas Tree

Canadensis (American Judas). 20 feet. A small round-headed tree, bearing an abundance of rosy-pink flowers in early May before the leaves appear. Foliage heart-shaped and shining green.

	Each	10	100
2 -2½ ft.	\$.30	\$2.50	
2½-3 ft.	.40	3.50	
3 -4 ft.	.50	4.00	
4 -5 ft.	.60		
5 -6 ft.	.75		

Japonica (Japan Judas). 10 feet. Of dwarf habit. Flowers in early May of a deep rose color. Very conspicuous and desirable.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	
2 -3 ft.	.60	5.00	

Chionanthus - White Fringe

Virginica. 8 feet. Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	
3-4 ft.	.50	4.00	
4-5 ft.	.75		

Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

alnifolia. 4 feet. A native shrub, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white, scented flowers in August.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 -2½ ft.	.35	2.50	15.00

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	
4-5 ft.	.50	4.00	

Colutea - Bladder Senna

arboreascens. 8 feet. A large-growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed pods.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	
4-5 ft.	.50	4.00	

Comptonia - Sweet Fern

asplenifolia. 2 feet. A native shrub, with aromatic, Fern-like foliage. Grows and thrives in poor, dry soils and open woodlands. Each, 35 cents.

Corchorus (See Kerria)

Cornus - Dogwood

alba Siberica, (Red-twiggled Dogwood). 5 feet. Flowers white, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in Winter, and is highly ornamental and effective. To secure the vivid color the plant must be severely pruned annually in early Spring.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

—**elegantissima** (White Variegated Dogwood). 3 feet. Of dwarf habit; conspicuous with its variegated foliage and blood-red bark.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2-2½ ft.	.40	3.50	\$25.00
3 ft.	.50		

—**Spaethi** (Golden-leaved Dogwood). Similar to *C. sanguinea variegata*, except in this we have yellow instead of white variegation. Constant during the Summer.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2-2½ ft.	.40	3.50	\$25.00

alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). 6 feet. Forms a large shrub or small tree. The peculiar arrangement of the branches gives the shrub a flattened aspect. The bark is greenish, striped with white; fruit deep blue.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft.	.45	3.50	

Kousa. 15 feet. A small tree, native of China and Japan. Foliage more abundant and leaves narrower than our common Dogwood. Flowers creamy white, appearing after the leaves in June and contrasting finely with the green foliage.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.75		
3-4 ft.		1.00	

mascula (Cornelian Cherry). 12 feet. Native of Europe, distinguished in very early Spring by its dense clusters of small yellow flowers, and in late Summer by large bright red fruit.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft.	.45	3.50	
4-5 ft.	.60		

paniculata (Gray Dogwood). One of the best native shrubs; free flowering; very handsome when in bloom with its white fruit on red peduncles in the Fall.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00

pansinervis. Each, 50 cents.

sericea (Silky Dogwood). 6 feet. This reddish stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the end of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

stolonifera (Wild Red Ozier Dogwood). 5 feet. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in Winter.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

—**lutea aurea** (Golden-barked Dogwood). A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-4 ft.	.45	3.50	

For other *Cornus*, see Deciduous Trees.

Corylus - Hazel Nut

Avellana (European Hazel Nut). 6 feet.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	

(See also Fruit Department).

—**purpurea** (Purple Hazel Nut). 6 feet. Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter tint. Valuable for making color effects.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2-3 ft.	.50	3.50	3.50
3-4 ft.	.60		

Crataegus (See Trees)

Cydonia - Japan Quince

Japonica. 4 feet. An old favorite. The plant in early Spring is enveloped in bloom of a rich red color.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

—**alba** (White Japan Quince). 4 feet. A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.40		
2-2½ ft.	.50		

Mauli (Dwarf Flg. Quince). 4 feet. Beautiful orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.			\$0.50

Daphne

Mezereum. 2 feet. A beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub. The pink flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of Spring.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$0.50		
1½-2 ft.	.75		\$6.50

—**alba**. 4 feet. White flowers.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$0.50		
1½-2 ft.	.75		\$6.50

Desmodium

penduliflorum. 5 feet. A low shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in Winter.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	

Deutzia

An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sort, *D. gracilis*. They bear numerous elongated clusters of white and pinkish-white flowers in May.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

(Except where noted.)

candidissima (Double White Deutzia). 6 feet. Flowers very double and snow white.

crenata fl. pl. (Double Pink Deutzia). 6 feet. Flowers double, distinctly marked on the outside of the petals with pink or red stripes.

gracilis (Slender Deutzia). Of dwarf and bushy habit, bearing racemes of pure white drooping flowers.

	Each	10	100
12-15 in.	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
15-18 in.	.25	2.00	15.00
18-24 in.	.35	3.00	20.00

Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). 4 feet. White flower. A hybrid between Gracilis and the tall-growing varieties.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2-2½ ft.	.35	3.00	

DEUTZIA—Continued

<i>parviflora.</i>	5 feet. A native of Northern China. Of upright growth. Stems covered in June with creamy white flowers, in large corymbs.	Each	10
2 -2½ ft.	.....\$0.30	\$2.50	
2½-3 ft.	.....40	3.50	

Pride of Rochester (Large Flowered Deutzia). 6 feet. Is very double, floriferous, and the petals faintly tinged with rose.

<i>Vilmorin</i> (New).	Discovered in the mountains of China. Panicles of 20 to 30 large flat flowers, snow-white, 1 inch in diameter.	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	.....\$0.40	\$3.50	
2 -3 ft.	.....50		

Diervilla (See Weigela)

<i>Trifida.</i>	Native plant adapted to shady positions. Small yellow flower. Good foliage.	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	.....\$0.30	\$2.50	

Eleagnus

<i>Angustifolia</i> (Russian Olive).	8 feet. A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree, with long, narrow, silvery-green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.	Each	10 100
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.....35	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft.	.....50	4.00	
5-6 ft.	.....60		

<i>Longipes</i> (Goumi).	5 feet. Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; flowers yellow; fruit bright red, covered with small white dots. Fruit abundant and edible. Highly ornamental and recommended.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft.	.....50	3.50	

Enkianthus Japonica

A slow growing small shrub with neat white flowers.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$1.50	

Euonymus - Strawberry Tree

<i>alatus.</i>	10 feet. Corky bark. Of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves small, followed by red fruit in Autumn. This shrub is beautiful when the foliage turns to a bright red.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.50	\$ 4.00	
3-4 ft.	.....75	6.50	
4-5 ft.	.....1.00	7.50	
5-6 ft.	.....1.50	12.50	

<i>Americana</i> (Burning Bush).	12 feet. A tall-growing shrub with deep purple flowers in June. Fruit scarlet in Autumn. Broad foliage.	Each	10
3-4 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$3.00	
4-5 ft.	.....50		

<i>Bungeanus.</i>	A strong grower. Beautiful yellow fruit. Bright fall coloring. Good for massing.	Each	10
3-4 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$3.00	
4-5 ft.	.....50		

<i>Euopaea</i> (English Strawberry Bush).	12 feet. A shrubby tree, and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all Winter.	Each	10
3-4 ft.	.....\$0.30	\$2.50	
4-6 ft.	.....50	3.50	

<i>obovatus</i> (Running Strawberry Bush).	A low procumbent shrub, the stems rooting wherever they come in contact with the ground. Leaves bright green, from 1 to 2 in. long. Flowers purplish.	Each	10
18-24 in.	.....		\$0.30

Exochorda

<i>grandiflora</i> (Pearl Bush).	6 feet. A beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, covering the bush about the middle of May.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.....35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.....50		

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.....35	3.00

<i>Fortunei.</i>	5 feet. Bears golden-yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early Spring. Habit pendent and graceful.	Each	10
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<i>intermedia.</i>	5 feet. Slender, erect, sometimes arching branches. Foliage resembles <i>Suspensa</i> ; very floriferous.	Each	10
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<i>suspensa</i> (Weeping Forsythia).	5 feet. Growth more delicate and slender than the preceding, and habit more pendent. Graceful and beautiful.	Each	10
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<i>viridisima</i> (Dark Green Forsythia).	5 feet. Robust grower; habit straggling; flowers and bark of more intense color.	Each	10
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Fothergilla

Each	10
2-2½ ft.\$0.50

Genista

<i>scoparia</i> (Scotch Broom).	This plant bears golden-yellow blossoms in June and attracts attention when grown in masses. Requires protected situation.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$3.00	

<i>tinctoria</i> (Dyer's Greenwood).	A native plant. Full of small yellow flowers. Good for dry places and rock work.	Each	10
12-18 in.	.....		\$0.30

Halesia - Silver Bell

<i>tetraptera.</i>	15 feet. A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing pendent bell-shaped white flowers in May.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft.	.....50	3.50	
4-6 ft.	.....60		

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

<i>Virginiana.</i>	8 feet. A curious and interesting shrub of large growth, bearing ribbons of bright yellow blossoms in late Autumn. Has large rounded leaves of a delicate golden-green tint, changing to a full yellow in Autumn.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	.....\$0.35	\$3.00	
3-4 ft.	.....50	4.00	



Deutzia Crenata—Pride of Rochester.
(See page 20.)



Exochorda Grandiflora.
(See page 21.)



Deutzia Gracilis.
(See page 20.)



Calycanthus floridus.
(See page 19.)



Forsythia Fortunei.
(See page 21.)



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.
(See page 23.)

Hibiscus - Rose of Sharon - Althea

Syriacus. 8 feet. Well known and valuable shrubs for their abundant and continuous bloom through August and September. As they bloom on new wood only, must be trimmed in Winter. Flowers pink, purple, red in white, and in varying shades, single and double.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50	4.00	25.00

variegata. Double purple, variegated, foliage constant, and where such foliage is wanted the best plant for the purpose extant.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	
4-5 ft.	.50	

Standard (Tree Form).

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
5-6 ft.	.75	6.50
6-7 ft.	1.00	8.00

Hippophae - Sea Buckthorn

rhamnoides. 4 feet. A plant that will attract attention because of its grayish white but not abundant foliage. Does well near salt water.

	Each	10
2-2½ ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50

Hydrangea

arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). 5 feet. Of erect habit, bearing in June white flowers in terminal cymes.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00

—grandiflora alba (Hills of Snow). 4 feet. This new introduction bears larger clusters of sterile flowers and of clearer white than the type. The flowers are very lasting, and are borne abundantly in Midsummer. It is being extensively introduced and winning wide popularity.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

nivea, or radiata. 4 feet. Large, heart-shaped foliage, bright and silvery beneath. These contrasting colors produce a pleasing effect. Flowers are white, in flat corymbs.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft.	.50	

Otaksa. 2 feet. Foliage deep green; flowers rose-colored in immense trusses in July. Requires protection in Winter.

Pot grown	Each	10
	\$0.50	

—hortensia (Japanese Hydrangea). 2 feet. Large, dark green leaves; massive globular heads of rose-colored and blue flowers. Not entirely hardy.

Pot grown	Each	10
	\$0.50	

paniculata (Paniced Hydrangea). 5 feet. A vigorous Japanese shrub, bearing long, loose panicles of white flowers.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	
3-4 ft.	.50	

—grandiflora. 5 feet. The well-known and popular Hydrangea, bearing immense pyramidal panicles of flowers from August to frost. Flowers very lasting, at first white, changing to rose color with age. Prune severely in Winter.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

—Standard (Tree Form).

	Each	10
1st class	\$0.50	\$4.00
Extra	.75	6.50

—tardiva. A later flowering form.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00

quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). 3 feet. A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream colored in panicles. August.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00

Scandens (Climbing Hydrangea, see Vines).

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

aureum. 3 feet. An upright, hardy shrub, bearing a great profusion of golden-yellow flowers in latter Summer, which continue a long time.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-2½ ft.	.35	3.00

densiflorum (Shrubby St. John's Wort). 3 feet. A species with large clusters of yellow flowers appearing July and continuing for a long time.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00

kalmianum. A native shrub with yellow flowers. Each, 35 cents.

Moserianum (Golden Flower). 1½ feet. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late Fall.

	Each	10
2 year	\$0.25	\$2.00

Ilex

Sieboldii. A fine shrub, bearing an abundance of red berries.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.		\$0.50

verticillata (Black Alder). 5 feet. A fine native shrub of upright habit and dark-colored bark, particularly attractive in late Autumn and early Winter on account of its abundant bright red berries.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00

3-4 ft. .50

Itea

Virginica (Virginian Willow). 4 feet. A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in Autumn.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00

2-2½ ft. .35

3-4 ft. .50

Jasminum

nudiflorum. 3 feet. A small, slender shrub, bearing yellow flowers in March or April, or even earlier, if the weather is very mild. Of twining habit and will cover a trellis.

	Each	10
2 year	\$0.25	\$2.00

Kerria - Corchorus

Japonica. 5 feet. A slender green-branched shrub, of spreading habit, with globular yellow single flowers, blooming from June to October.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00

2-3 ft. .35

3-4 ft. .50

4.00

KERRIA—Continued

—*flore pleno* (Double-flowering). 5 feet. A medium-sized shrub, with double yellow flowers. July to October.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25
3-4 ft.	.35

—*variegata*. 2 feet. A delicate-twiggled, dwarf shrub with white and green variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers. Each 10

12-18 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00
18-24 in.	.35	3.00

Laurus Benzoin - Spice Bush

10 feet. A small shrubby tree. Smooth, dark-colored bark and dark green leaves. The whole plant is fragrant. Yellow flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear, and scarlet fruit in Summer; highly ornamental.

Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35
3-4 ft.	.50

Lespedeza - Desmodium

bicolor (Bush Clover). 3 feet. A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles Clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good slender shrub for adding variety to a border. Each 10

2 year	\$0.25	\$2.00
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Sieboldii, syn. *Desmodium penduliflorum*. A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicled. 25c each.

Ligustrum - Privet

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). 8 feet. The Chinese variety, hardy, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the Winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. Each 10

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

ciliatum, syn. *medium*. Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries which make the plant very attractive. Suited best for the shrubbery border. Each, 25c.

Ibota (Japan Privet). 5 feet. Very highly recommended, and a distinct and valuable sort. Very hardy. Each 10 100

1½-2 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$ 8.00
2 -3 ft.	.25	2.00	10.00
3 -4 ft.	.35	3.00	15.00

—*Regelianum*. 4 feet. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontal spreading pendent branches. Leaves are oblong or obovate. Each 10 100

1½-2 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 -2½ ft.	.30	2.00	15.00
2½-3 ft.	.40	3.00	20.00

Lucidum. Glossy green foliage of good size. Each 10 100

1 year	\$0.40
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ovalifolium (California Privet). 10 feet. The well-known variety so extensively used for hedging. Makes a fine, large specimen shrub, bearing white, odoriferous flowers. Each 10 100 1000

12 -18 in., well branched	\$.05	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$15.00
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1½ - 2 ft., well branched	..	.05	.50	3.00	25.00
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2 - 3 ft., well branched	..	.08	.60	5.00	40.00
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3 - 4 ft., well branched	..	.10	.80	6.00	55.00
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4 - 5 ft., extra transplanted	.25	2.00	15.00
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—*aurea* (Golden). 3 feet. A variety of the above beautifully marked with yellow and very ornamental.

Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25
2 - 3 ft.	.30

Globe Form.

Each	10
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18 in. diameter	\$0.75 to \$1.00
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24 in. diameter and larger	1.00 to 2.50
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Standard (Tree Form).

Each	10
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4-5 ft., 2 yr. heads	\$0.75
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4-5 ft., 3 yr. heads	\$1.00 to 2.50
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Pulaski (Polish Privet). Claimed to be the hardiest privet grown.

Each	10
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2-2½ ft.	\$0.20
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Vulgaris (European Privet). 5 feet. Leaves dark green and smaller than *Ovalifolium*.

Habit more spreading.

Each	10
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2-3 ft.	\$0.25
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3-4 ft.	.35
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Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

Alberti. A small creeping variety with nice lilac colored flowers.

Each	10
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2 year	\$0.35
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fragrantissima. 5 feet. An irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion creamy white, exceedingly fragrant flowers, very early in Spring. Nearly evergreen habit.

Each	10
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2-3 ft.	\$0.25
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3-4 ft.	.35
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Maackii. This grand Bush Honeysuckle grows to a height of 10 feet, covered with trumpet-shaped white flowers in Spring, followed by bright red berries. New.

Each	50
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Morrowi (*Morrowi* Honeysuckle). 5 feet. A new sort from Japan, bearing cream-white flowers, followed later by a great profusion of amber and red fruit, which is its crowning Autumn glory.

Each	10
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2-3 ft.	\$0.25
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3-4 ft.	.35
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Ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). An excellent variety bearing an abundance of berries.

Each	10
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2-3 ft.	\$0.25
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3-4 ft.	.35
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Tatarica (Upright Tartarian Honeysuckle). 4 feet. In colors of pink, red and white; very handsome and attractive shrub in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use.

Each	10
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2-3 ft.	\$0.25
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3-4 ft.	.35
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4-5 ft.	.50
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Myrica - Bayberry

cerifera (Candleberry, or Wax Myrtle). 3 feet. A handsome, dense-growing shrub of rounded habit, with rich, dark green, persistent foliage. A shrub thriving in the poorest soils and most exposed situations.

Each	10
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12 -18 in.	\$0.30
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1½ - 2 ft.	.40
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2 - 2½ ft.	.50
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Gale. A native variety similar to the above named kind.

Each	10
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18 in.	\$0.35
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Oxydendrum - Sorrel Tree (*Andromeda*)

arborea. 20 feet. A valuable medium-sized tree or large shrub, bearing racemes of white flowers in Mid-summer. Autumn foliage a brilliant crimson and very showy.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	
3-4 ft. ....	.75		

Paeonia

Moutan (Tree Paeony). 3 feet. Of slow growth; flowers large and attractive. Assorted colors. Plant in rich soil.

	Each	10	100
2 year \$0.75 to \$1.00			

Pavia - Dwarf Horse Chestnut

macrostachya. 6 feet. Irregular habit; from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced in July. Very attractive and ornamental.

	Each	10	100
12 -18 in.	\$0.50		
1½- 2 ft. ....	.75		

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

The Philadelphus are most valuable shrubs. They are hardy, have good foliage and bear a profusion of flowers, nearly all of which have a marked and pleasing odor. Their season of bloom is just after the Diervillas and early Spiraeas. Are suited for planting singly as specimens or in the shrubbery border.

Avalanche. Flowers white, smaller than those of Coronarius, round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf, compact habit.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00	

coronarius (Sweet Syringa). 5 feet. Well known and valuable for its sweet-scented white flowers in June.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	15.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

aureus (Golden Leaf Syringa). 3 feet. Habit dwarf and compact; foliage bright golden and enduring.

	Each	10	100
1 -1½ ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
1½-2 ft. ....	.35	3.00	15.00
2 -2½ ft. ....	.50	4.50	

Gordonianum. 7 feet. July. A late bloomer, and valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	

grandiflora. 7 feet. A large-flowered, strong-growing sort.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	15.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

Potentilla

fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). 2 feet. A native shrubby species, of erect habit, very compact, long, silky, pubescent leaves. The flowers are pretty, of a bright yellow color, and quite showy when the plants are massed together.

	Each	10	100
12 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	

Prinos (See Ilex)

Prunus - Plum

maritima (Beach Plum). 6 feet. A valuable shrub for seashore planting; low bush, oval leaves; soft, downy underneath. Round purple or crimson fruit.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). 8 feet. The best purple-leaved plant we have, the color being intense and enduring; flowers white in April.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

tomentosa. Each 10
2-3 ft. \$0.35 \$3.00
3-4 ft.45 4.00

triloba (Double-flowering Plum). 4 feet. This is planted for its large, double pink flowers, which are among the first in May.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

Ptelea

(See Deciduous Trees.)

Pyrus Japonica

(See Cydonia.)

Arbutifolia (*Malus*, see Trees.)

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

cathartica (Common Buckthorn). 8 feet. A fine hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

frangula (Carolina Buckthorn). A handsome lawn shrub with greenish flowers; red berries, changing to black in the Fall.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Rhodotypos

kerrioides. 5 feet. A fine shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers on the ends of the twigs; blooms about the middle of May, and continuously for a long time. Most desirable.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Rhus - Sumach

aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). 2 feet. Low-spreading shrub with glossy, aromatic foliage.

Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
2 -3 ft. ....	.35	3.00

copallina (Shining Sumach). 6 feet. Beautiful native shrub, glossy foliage, which in the Fall is very brilliant.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.45	4.00

Cotinus (Purple Fringe). 8 feet. The well-known Smoke Tree; small, round, glossy foliage. Seed vessels a reddish purple in great profusion.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

SUMACH—Continued

glabra (Smooth Sumach). Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00
4-5 ft.	.50	

—laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). 3 feet. A beautiful shrub, with large leaves, deeply and finely cut, with a drooping, graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in Autumn.

Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00
2-2½ ft.	.50	4.50

osbecki. Each

2-3 ft.	\$.50
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typhina (Staghorn Sumach). 10 feet. A small shrubby tree of irregular form and conspicuous Autumn fruit and foliage.

Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00
4-5 ft.	.50	

—laciniata (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach). 10 feet. Of the same character as the species, but with delicately cut, almost Fern-like foliage.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00
4-5 ft.	.50	

Ribes - Currant

aureum (Yellow-flowering Currant.) 5 feet. Flowers yellow, with pink stamens and sweet scented. Very good habit. Bears edible fruit.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

Alpinum. Fragrant yellow flowers of dwarf, compact habit.

Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50

Gordonianum (Pink Flg. Currant). Very attractive fall foliage.

Each	10	
12-18 in.	\$.25	\$2.00

sanguineum. 5 feet. Blooms in May, bright pink, almost carmine flowers.

Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00

Robinia - Locust

hispida (Rose Acacia). 4 feet. This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss Rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses, and produces a most desirable effect.

Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50

See also Deciduous Trees.

Rosa - Rose

We class the wild Roses among shrubs since they best fit in such place. They are used largely in shrubbery and hedge borders, where their generally good foliage, graceful habit, abundant bloom and bright fruit seem especially fitting. Also for ground covering.

blanda. 3 feet. Slender red branches, almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single, blooms in May.

Each	10	100
1½ ft.	\$.25	\$2.00

Carolina. 4 feet. The tall-growing Wild Rose, with single pink flowers during the Summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy.

Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2-2½ ft.	.35	3.00

lucida. 3 feet. A native sort of rather dwarf habit. Bears rosy-pink, single flowers in early June, and red fruit in the Fall. Showy in masses on the borders of a wood.

Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2-2½ ft.	.35	3.00

multiflora Japonica. 6 feet. Of very robust habit, making long, arching canes. Covered in June with white fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet hips adherent all Winter.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

rubiginosa. 4 feet. The well-known Sweet-brier. The whole plant exhales a delightful fragrance.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

rubrifolia (Purple-leaved Rose). 4 feet. This is valued for its beautiful reddish-green foliage, as well as for its pink flowers in early June. It is one of the most attractive shrubs, especially when set among a mass of other shrubs or when planted by itself in large groups.

Each	10	
18-24 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00

rugosa (Japan Rose). 4 feet. We class this among shrubs, for while it will adorn any location, we especially recommend it for the shrubbery border. Its vigorous robust habit, handsome foliage and flowers especially recommend it. The latter possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large bright hips, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into the Winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

alba. 4 feet. Similar in all respects to the preceding except in color of flowers, which are pure white.

Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50
2-2½ ft.	.40	3.50

Belle Poitevine. Bright pink; buds long and perfumed. Each, 35c; ten, \$3.00.

Blanc double de Courbet. Pure white, blooming in clusters; double; very sweet; flowers nearly five inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well. Each, 35c; ten, \$3.00.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly covered with prickles. Flowers are delightfully fragrant, large and double; clear silvery rose. Each, 35c; ten, \$3.00.

setigera (Prairie Rose). 5 feet. Of most vigorous growth and clean, healthy foliage, bearing in July a profusion of delicate pink single flowers on long, arching canes.

Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	2.50

spinossima (Scotch Rose).

Each	10	
12-15 in.	\$.35	\$3.00



Roses

The Rose is the "queen of flowers" and all flower lovers are striving continually to secure and cultivate the best. They are confused often by the plethora of varieties offered.

Their exquisite form and shades in color and their effectiveness for house adornment commend them to all. Their culture is not easy. They require a rich and well drained soil and high culture with abundant plant food.

Mulching at all seasons and close planting insure best results. Before planting prune them severely and indeed annually thereafter. This remark does not apply to climbing roses which must not be so pruned. It is usually enough to cut out old and decaying branches and if desirable shorten the longest shoots. The other sorts here considered bear their flowers on new wood and to secure good blooms a vigorous growth is necessary.

Insect control is essential. Use a tobacco solution for the green aphid; use a tobacco water solution with arsenate of lead as poison for all eating insects. The rose chafer or beetle can only be controlled by catching 'em alive and killing 'em dead.

As soon as the leaves are developed the Rose caterpillar appears and must be looked for and destroyed daily by pinching in its shelter of leaves glued together.

To aid intending purchasers we classify roses as June flowering (Hybrid Perpetuals); ever-blooming (Teas and Hybrid Teas) and the Baby Rambler (Polyantha) type, also ever-blooming.

The first bloom abundantly in June and some sorts sparingly in Autumn. Are hardier, more easily grown and produce the finest and best flowers. They bear neglect better and are suited for those who are unwilling or unable to give the attention required for the Tea and Hybrid Tea roses. But for great variety in form and shades of color these are the best and under favorable conditions will bloom continuously from June to November.

The Polyantha roses are recommended for their dwarf habit, their suitability for borders and in masses. Flowers are borne in clusters in pink, red and white and a new variety has distinctly yellow buds, becoming white when fully blown. They bloom all Summer and in masses are effective for house decoration. Are of easy culture.

Use Roses abundantly, care for them intelligently and be rewarded by magnificent flowers. Potted Roses are desirable for late Spring and Summer planting.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, or June Roses

These are the June Roses, so admirably suited for garden culture, the formation of beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. In May and June these hardy Roses are brilliant with large, perfumed flowers of richest colors; far excelling the everblooming class in size and vivid effect. Many of those offered give occasional flowers through the Summer, and again in Autumn. All varieties 25c each and \$20.00 per hundred, except where otherwise noted.

Alfred Colomb. Extra large flowers, very double; color clear cherry red. Very fragrant.

American Beauty. Large, double flowers, valuable both for house and garden culture. Color rich rosy crimson, fragrant. 35c each.

Anna de Diesbach. Color, brilliant carmine.

Baron de Bonstettin. Large flowers, very double; color, rich dark red; highly scented.

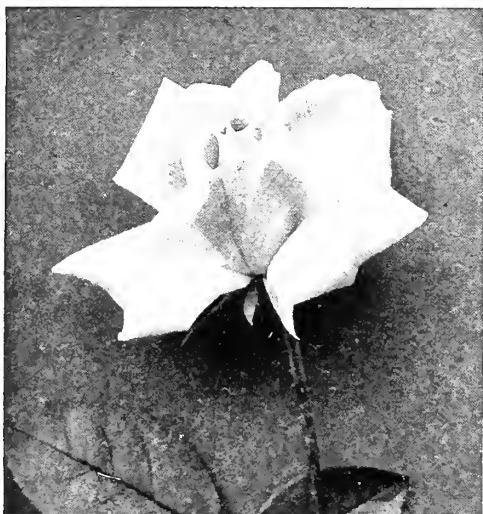
Baroness Rothschild. Color, bright rosy pink.

Clio. Flesh color. One of the finest Roses, having the most delicate texture and coloring.

Duke of Edinburg. Dark, velvety maroon; medium size; very handsome and fragrant.

Fisher Holmes. Dark, rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Of strong, upright growth. Flowers extra large, of purest possible white. 35c each.



Killarney White (See page 29).



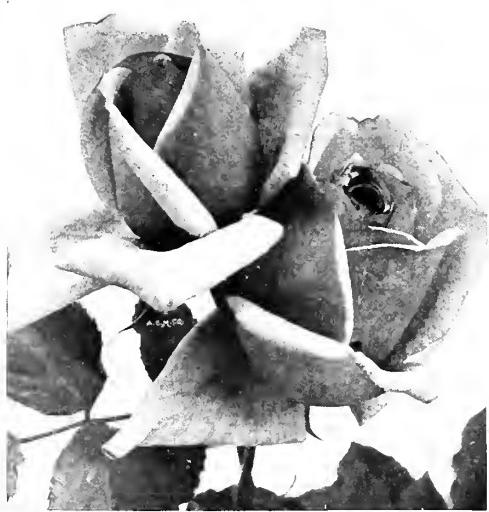
Prince de Bulgaria (See page 29).



Gruss an Teplitz (See page 29).



Sunburst (See page 29).



Jonkheer J. L. Mock (See page 29).



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (See page 29).

ROSES—Continued

General Jacqueminot. Bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety; one of the most desirable.

Gloire de Dijon. A magnificent Rose in every respect; large, double and tea-scented; color rich, creamy white, beautifully tinged with amber and pale blush.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large size; highly perfumed; free flowering.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon; medium size.

Mabel Morrison. Extra large; color pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful of all Roses; large, double and fragrant; color an exquisite shade of clear rose.

Mme. Plantier. Is the most profuse blooming, white hardy Rose in cultivation.

Magna Charta. Extra large, very double; color bright rose.

Margaret Dickson. In color, it is the most beautiful waxy white.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large; color bright scarlet-crimson, richly shaded with maroon; fragrant.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. This is one of the finest Roses of its class; soft delicate pink with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Deep, rosy pink, white at base of petals; flowers are large and fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size; color deep, clear rose.

Perle des Blanches. A splendid white Rose of good form; very double and fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Dark golden yellow, single.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black.

Soleil d'Or. Flowers large; color varies from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold. 35c each.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers large, with shell-shaped petals; color cherry red.

Hybrid Tea Roses, or Everbloomers

This class includes some of the finest varieties. They are very free flowering, fragrant and beautiful, but need some protection during the Winter.

All varieties, 35c each, and \$25.00 per hundred, except where otherwise noted.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Deep, velvety crimson; free bloomer; very fragrant. Each, 50 cents.

Countess of Gossford. Clear salmon pink. Each, 50 cents.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron-yellow, changing to a coppery-yellow of a distinct shade. Each, 50 cents.

General MacArthur. Vivid crimson-scarlet, the most beautiful shade of any garden Rose, retaining its brilliancy when expanded. Each, 50 cents.

Gruss an Teplitz. One of the best growers and most profuse bloomers of this class of Roses; color bright scarlet; very fragrant.

Geo. C. Waud. Orange; fine color. Each, 50 cents.

J. B. Clark. Scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery white; blooms of magnificent size and form, produced on stiff, erect stems.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, large buds and superb, full, double blooms, making choicest cut flowers.

Killarney. Brilliant pink with large, pointed buds; one of the very finest.

Killarney White. Same habit as Pink Killarney, but of pure white color.

Lady Ashtown. Soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow to orange; long, pointed buds. Free flowering. Each, 50 cents.

La France. Silvery rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms.

Madame Abel Chatenay. A good grower and perpetual bloomer; beautiful in bud and bloom; petals of rose pink, with a tinge of salmon. Each, 50 cents.

Madame Caroline Testout. Large, clear, satin rose; very vivid; petals bordered with tender rose; very fragrant.

Madame Jules Grolez. Bright rose; very floriferous; splendid for bedding and massing. Often called the Red Kaiserin. Each, 50 cents.

Madame Segond Weber. Rosy salmon; large flowers. Each, 50 cents.

Maman Cochet. Rich, rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom.

Melody. Saffron yellow. Each, 50 cents.

Mevrouw Dora van Tets. Deep glowing crimson, with velvety shading; retains its fiery red color in the open flower. Each, 75 cents.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most striking color. Indian yellow, shading to lemon cream at edges of petals. Each, 50 cents.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. Exquisite pink with rosy, carmine center. Petals of good substance; bud long and solid. Each, 50 cents.

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. Brilliant rose pink; flowers large and well-formed; free bloomer and good grower. 50 cents each.

Ophelia. Salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edges of petals. Each, 50 cents.

Prince de Bulgarie. Deep, rosy salmon; large full flower. Each, 50 cents.

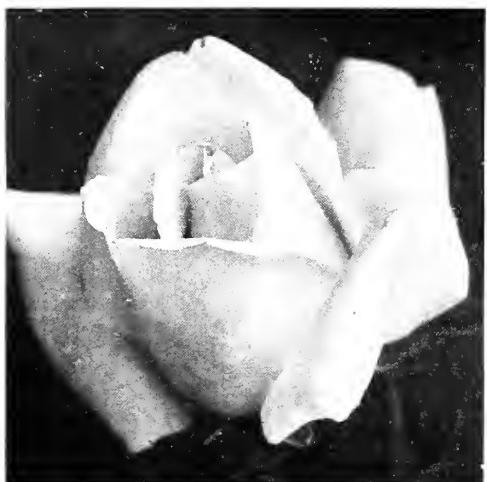
Radiance. Brilliant, rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink.

Reine Marie Henriette. Beautiful red.

Richmond. Scarlet crimson of most brilliant hue; long pointed buds.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Superb in color. Delicate flush white, shaded a trifle deeper at the center, very slightly suffused with fawn. Each individual flower distinctly apparent on a long stiff stem. Each, 50 cents.

Sunburst. Orange-copper and golden yellow, giving an extremely brilliant effect. Each, 50 cents.



Frau Karl Druschkii (See page 27.)



Baby Dorothy Perkins (See page 31).



Excelsa (See page 31).



Gen. Jacqueminot (See page 29).



Mrs. John Laing (See page 29).



Paul Neyron (See page 29).

ROSES—Continued

William R. Smith. Creamy white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and colors. Each, 50 cents.

Polyantha Roses, or Baby Ramblers

25 cents each, unless otherwise noted.

The Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses are a distinct class of Everblooming Roses, distinguished by their dwarf, bushy habit of growth, medium size and very double flowers, borne in large clusters. They are vigorous growers and constant bloomers.

Baby Dorothy. Carnation pink; habit and growth similar to Baby Rambler.

Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson; very free flowering; dwarf habit; very useful for massing.

Baby Tausendschon. Blooms of veined rose with edges of soft, clear pink. A fine novelty, each bush forming a symmetrical bouquet.

Catherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler. Pure snow white double blooms in clusters. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit.

Clotilde Soupert. A wonderful Rose for bedding or pot culture; medium size and very double; white, shading to a deep pink at the center; a profuse bloomer and strong dwarf grower. Each, 35 cents.

Erna Teschendorff. Carmine red; blooms from May to end of October.

Jessie. Bright, cherry crimson. Excelling all Baby Rambler in beauty of color. Splendid for pot culture, bedding and massing; blooms constantly until frost.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Rosy pink on a rich, creamy-white ground, shaded light salmon pink. Each, 35 cents.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Flowers in large trusses and of a beautiful pink color. A charming, perpetual flowering Polyantha.

Orleans. Brilliant red, suffused rose and deep cerise; bushy habit; grows and blooms freely. The showiest and prettiest of the pink "Baby" varieties.

Yellow Baby Rambler. Color is deep, golden yellow in the bud, changing to lemon yellow as the flowers open. Under strong sunlight the open flowers will sometimes become nearly white. Each, 35 cents.

Climbing Roses

2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents, each, except where noted.

American Pillar. Large single flowers of rich, rosy pink. A valuable climber. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35 cents; 3 to 4 ft., each, 50 cents.

Aviateur Bleriot. The new Yellow Climber. A strong grower, with beautiful foliage and large clusters of medium-sized flowers.

Crimson Rambler. An exceedingly vigorous, rapid grower; handsome, rich, glowing crimson flowers, which are semi-double and borne in immense clusters in the greatest profusion. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.

Climbing American Beauty. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50 cents; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75 cents.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A delicate shade of flesh pink, deepening to rosy flesh in the center; high center, petals beautifully undulated and cupped; buds pointed, flowers full and double, open to an immense diameter, sweetly perfumed. Beautiful bronze-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c. 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lovely, deep rose; very sweet scented; fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$18.00.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters, set in glossy, shining foliage. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red climbers.

Gardenia. A Wichuraiana Hybrid. Good grower and fine foliage; cream colored flowers.

Hiawatha. Glowing ruby crimson, with a clear, white eye; single flowers in clusters; light, glossy, green foliage; excellent for climbing, trailing or forcing.

Miss G. Messman. Climbing Baby Rambler. A true everblooming Crimson Rambler, a climbing sport from the original Crimson Baby Rambler, Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.

Pink Rambler. Old fashioned, well known climber. Single flowers.

Silver Moon. Silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens; petals of splendid substance and beautifully cupped; exceedingly large, fragrant flowers; very free bloomer; desirable climber. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 10, \$4.00. 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 10, \$6.00.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms, almost covering the handsome, pale green foliage; a vigorous, hardy climber with few thorns.

White Dorothy Perkins. A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit. A valuable addition to the hardy climber class.

White Rambler (Thalia). Of Crimson Rambler type, but bearing innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). Creeping sort, with small, dark green and shining leaves. Flowers single, white, with prominent yellow stamens. Good for covering banks, rocks or similar places. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$12.00. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$15.00.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). The only yellow hardy climbing Rose. Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color but not quite so hardy.

Moss Roses

Moss Rose. Old-fashioned pink and white. Each, 25 cents.

Rubus Odoratus - Flg. Raspberry

	Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

Sambucus - Elder**Acutiloba (Cut Leaf Elder).**

	Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	

Canadensis (American Elder). The great cymes of snow-white flowers are exceedingly showy and the Autumn display of deep purplish fruit is likewise attractive.

	Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

nigra aurea (Golden Elder). 5 feet. Foliage bright golden yellow, much used for color effect in shrub planting and very desirable.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	\$20.00

racemosa (Red-berried Elder). 5 feet. Wood thicker than Canadensis and bark warty. Flowers and the red fruit borne on paniculate cymes, the latter ripening in June while the other varieties are still in flower.

	Each	10	
3-4 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	

Spiraea

An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs. Of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of bloom.

arguta. 3 feet. Of dwarf habit, with clear white flowers in early Spring. Foliage very attractive, and habit graceful.

	Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2 -2½ ft.	.35	3.00	

Aitchisoni. Similar to Sorbifolia, though a stronger grower and the branches being colored red. Grows to a height of 8 feet. Flowers are white. (New.)

	Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	
4-5 ft.	.50		

Billardi. 5 feet. Bright rosy pink flowers in terminal spikes, from July to October.

	Each	10	
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

Bumaldi. 2 feet. Dwarf habit, bearing numerous flat heads of rosy-pink flowers from June until Autumn is well advanced. To have good blooms cut away all fading flowers.

	Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2 -2½ ft.	.35	3.00	

—Anthony Waterer. 2 feet. Flowers deep crimson, showy and attractive. Observation satisfies us that this is the best all Summer blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation.

	Each	10	100
1 -1½ ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
1½-2 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
2 -2½ ft.	.50	4.00	

Callosa alba. 2 feet. Dwarf. Similar to Callosa rubra, but bearing pure white flowers.

	Each	10	
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2 -2½ ft.	.35	3.00	

—rosea. 4 feet. Of upright habit, the terminal shoots and leaves having a rosy tint, and bearing flowers of similar color in July. Each, 25c; ten, \$2.00.

crispifolia. Very dwarf grower, with peculiar small foliage and red flowers.

	Each	10
6-8 in., 2 yrs.	\$0.30	\$2.50

opulifolia (Ninebark). 6 feet. Vigorous, upright; white flowers in May.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

aurea (Golden Ninebark). 6 feet. A vigorous golden-leaved variety, white flowers in early June. Foliage attractive in early Summer.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	\$15.00
4-5 ft.	.50	4.00	20.00

prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). 4 feet. Bears handsome double white flowers all along the branches in early Spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in Autumn.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

Reevesii. 4 feet. Bears beautiful white flowers in clusters about June 1. Desirable.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

rotundifolia. 4 feet. Of irregular form and spreading branches, dark green, nearly round leaves which are adherent until late in Autumn. Showy white flowers in umbel-like racemes in June.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

salicifolia (Willow-Leaved Spirea). Long, narrow, pointed leaves and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

	Each	10
2½-3 ft.	\$0.25	
3 -4 ft.		3.00

sorbifolia (Ash Leaved Spirea). 5 feet. An upright-growing, irregular-shaped shrub, bearing pinnate foliage of a pleasing light green color. Flowers white, borne in upright panicles in latter June. A most attractive and interesting plant.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

Thunbergii (Snow Garland). 4 feet. Of dwarf habit; very graceful; single white flowers before the leaves expand in early Spring, distributed all over the plant. Autumnal coloring particularly good.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

	Each	10
2 -2½ ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
2½-3 ft.	.35	3.00

tomentosa (Steeple Bush). 3 feet. Midsummer blooming variety, bearing pink flowers in panicles.

	Each	10	100
2 -2½ ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2½-3 ft.	.35	3.00	

Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath). 5 feet. Habit of plant graceful, bearing white flowers in great abundance in latter May. One of the best.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00

Weitchii. A novelty introduced from China; a good grower and fine foliage.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50

Staphylea - Bladder Nut

colchica. 5 feet. One of the finest early-flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. Each, 50 cents.

Stephanandra

flexuosa. 4 feet. A graceful shrub of compact growth, with small, Hawthorn-like leaves. Foliage of good color, delicate, bearing extremely pretty white flowers in June.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00

Straunsvesia

	Each	10
12-18 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00

Stuartia - American Camellia

pentagyna. 6 feet. A rare and beautiful shrub bearing in June lovely white flowers 2 inches or more in diameter. The flowers have wavy crenulate margins, white stamens and orange-yellow anthers. The Autumnal coloring of the foliage is brilliant.

	Each	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.50	30.00

Styrax

Japonica. 8 feet. A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white bell-shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendent on long pedicels. Very showy.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	30.00
4-5 ft. ....	.75	6.50	

obassia (Broad Leaved). Large leaved. Small tree; nice white flowers.

	Each
4-5 ft.	\$0.75

Symporicarpos - Snowberry

racemosus (Snowberry). 4 feet. Much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in Autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00

vulgaris (Red Indian Currant). 3 feet. Fruit not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	15.00

Syringa - Lilac

The Lilac is a well-known and deservedly popular shrub. Its thick leathery foliage and lovely sweet-scented flowers commend it to all. There are no better sorts than the old-fashioned purple and white varieties, but there are many whose bloom is as good and that are much more floriferous. We, therefore, heartily commend the other varieties listed here.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

(Except where otherwise noted.)

Japonica (Japan Lilac Tree). From Japan, where it attains the height and dignity of a tree. It is of upright growth with heavy, strong branches. The foliage is abundant and of leathery texture. Flowers white, late, a month after other Lilacs, in large terminal panicles. A most satisfactory shrubby tree.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have finished flowering.

villosa (Hairy-leaved Lilac). 6 feet. One of the newer species quite distinct from the older Lilacs. Foliage large, not unlike that of the White Fringe. Flowers later than the others, rosy pink, and in large panicles. A very desirable species.

Persica (Persian Lilac). 5 feet. Purple. A profuse and early-blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers.

—alba. 5 feet. Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.

—Rothomagensis. 5 feet. Beautiful, reddish purple, large, fine and free-blooming. One of the best.

—Saugeana. Similar to the above named variety.

vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 8 feet. Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet-scented flowers.

—alba (Common White Lilac). 8 feet. White-flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple.

—Alphonse Lavalle. Very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded violet. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Charles X. 5 feet. An old Lilac, but still in demand for its abundant large panicles of reddish-purple flowers. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Madame Casimir Perier. 5 feet. Creamy white; superb. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Madam Lemoine. 4 feet. Superb double white. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Marie Le Graye. 5 feet. Large panicles of fragrant white flowers. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Michael Buchner. 4 feet. Pale Lilac. Double.

—President Grevy. 5 feet. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large; the panicle is magnificent; one of the finest Lilacs. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Rubra de Marly. 5 feet. Similar in growth to the Common Lilac, bearing purplish flowers. Used for forcing by the Parisian florists. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Souvenir de la Spaeth. 4 feet. The most distinct and beautiful of all the Lilacs; panicles immense and very compact; flowers very large, deep purplish red. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Virginalis alba. Pure single white. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

—Wm. Robinson. Beautiful violaceous mauve; double. Each, 50c to \$1.00.

(See also Deciduous Trees.)

Tamarix - Tamarisk

Tall shrubs, native of the Eastern hemisphere, but generally hardy in America, especially near the sea, where they thrive exceptionally well. Leaves bright green in color, small and delicate. Flowers pink or rose colored, in panicles.

Africana. 8 feet. Blooms in May; an upright grower.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	18.00
4-5 ft. ....			.50

TAMARIX—Continued

Gallica Indica. 8 feet. Pale rose-colored flowers in August. Not entirely hardy.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50	

hispida æstivalis (Kaschgarica). A handsome and distinct species with bluish foliage and carmine-rose flowers in September.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

plumosa. One of the handsomest Tamarisks. Foliage very feathery. This variety is, in our experience, one of the hardiest.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Vaccinium Corymbosum

The well known wild Blueberry plant. Each, 50 cents.

Viburnum - Snowball

acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow-Wood). 3 feet. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, 3-lobed and coarsely toothed. The white flowers conspicuous and handsome.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	

Carlesii. An early-flowering Viburnum of fine habit, bearing deliciously fragrant white flowers in May, being one of the first shrubs to flower. We consider this one of the most important introductions of recent years. Each, 75 cents.

cassinoides (White Rod). 5 feet. Of medium size, with erect grayish branches, thick, ovate shining leaves and large cymes of small white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

dentatum (Arrow-Wood). A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue. Found in moist soil, but will succeed elsewhere.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50		

molle. 5 feet. A native species, very similar to V. dentatum; but the foliage and fruit are larger, and it blooms about twenty days later.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50		

dilatatum. From Japan. Low-spreading habit, fine foliage, bearing pure white flowers in May and June. Bright scarlet berries in Autumn.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.35		
2-3 ft. ....	.50		

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 6 feet. Leaves heart-shaped, covered with a mealy pubescence beneath. Flowers white in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit with the advancing season.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50		

—**rugosum** (Rough-leaved Viburnum). Has larger and rougher leaves than Lantana, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	3.00

Lentago (Sheep-Berry). 6 feet. A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers toward the end of May.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

Nudum (Larger Withe Rod). June. Attractive, tall-growing shrub with creamy white flowers. Berries pink changing to blue. Leaves oval, bright green persisting until late Autumn.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.35	

Oxycocos (High Bush Cranberry). 6 feet. An attractive and showy shrub at all times, and particularly in the Fall, when covered with its large red berries.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50		

—**nana** (Dwarf Guelder Rose). 2 feet. Makes a round, cushion-like bush, not over two feet. Valued for its dwarf habit.

	Each	10
8-10 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00
10-12 in. ....	.35	3.00

—**sterilis** (Common Snowball). 6 feet. A well-known and highly prized shrub for its large balls or masses of white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50		

Prunifolium (Black Haw). Plum leaf Viburnum. Flowers white.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.40	

Rhytidophyllum. Belongs to the Chinese Viburnums and forms a plant of striking appearance, much unlike the ordinary Viburnums.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$1.00	

Sieboldii (Japonicum). 6 feet. Clusters of white flowers in May. The leaves are larger than any other Viburnum, heavy and dark green. Desirable, especially when grown as a specimen shrub.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

tomentosum. 6 feet. Single Japan Snowball. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes, succeeded in late Summer by scarlet berries, turning to a blue black.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

	Each	10
4-5 ft. ....	.75	

—**plicatum** (Japan Snowball). 6 feet. Of upright, bushy growth, entirely dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers; superior to the common sort. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

—**Standard** (Tree Form). Each, 75 cents.

Vitex - Chaste Shrub

Agnus-castus. 3 to 4 feet. A valuable shrub for its August and September bloom. Flowers lilac color in loose panicles. Each 10
2-3 ft. \$0.25 \$2.00
3-4 ft.35 3.00
4-5 ft.50

Weigela

A very ornamental and popular class of shrubs, flowering in latter May and June, in pink, red and white. Adapted to all soils and nearly all locations. The last named species is native of America, the others being of North China origin and hybrids of same.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 ft.	.50		

(Except where otherwise noted.)

amabilis. 5 feet. Of more irregular form and somewhat pendent habit. A free and intermittent blooming variety.

candida. 6 feet. A strong and upright-growing sort bearing pure white flowers.

Eva Rathke. 4 feet. Flowers crimson, making a striking contrast with the white stamens. A most profuse bloomer in Spring and again late Autumn. A most desirable sort.

	Each	10	100
1½-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	\$20.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	

floribunda. 5 feet. Crimson flowers, white stamens. Free blooming in the Spring and sparingly in late Summer.

Lavallei. 5 feet. Plant of more vigorous growth and bearing smaller and deeper-colored flowers.

STANDARD SHRUBS IN TREE FORM

We cultivate a variety of shrubs in tree form, and in certain locations they produce a very good effect. Among the most satisfactory and best we name: ALTHEAS, HYDRANGEAS, LILAC, PRIVET and SNOWBALL.

SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUITS

Berberis. (Barberry.) In variety.
Callicarpa purpurea.
Cornus. (Dogwood.) In variety.
Elaeagnus. (Silver Thorn.) In variety.
Euonymus. (Strawberry Tree.) In variety.
Ilex verticillata. (Black Alder.)
Ligustrum. (Privet.) In variety.
Lonicera. (Bush Honeysuckle.) In variety.

Rhodotypos.
Rhus. (Sumach.) In variety.
Ribes. (Flowering Currant.)
Rosa. (Rose.) In variety.
Sambucus. (Elder.) In variety.
Symporicarpos. (Snowberry.) Red and white.
Viburnum. (Snowball.) In variety.

SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Berberis purpurea. (Purple Barberry.)
Cornus. (Dogwood.) In variety.
Corylus purpurea. (Purple Hazel.)
Diervilla variegata. (Weigela.)
Hibiscus variegata. (Rose of Sharon.)

Kerria variegata.
Ligustrum aurea. (Golden Privet.)
Prunus Pissardi. (Purple-leaf Plum.)
Sambucus nigra aurea. (Golden Elder.)
Spiraea opulifolia aurea. (Golden Spirea.)

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

Cornus alba. Bright red.
—*elegantissima variegata.* Bright red.
—*Sibirica.* The most brilliant red of all.

Cornus stolonifera. Dull red or purplish.
Kerria Japonica. Green.
—*flore pleno.* Green.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS

Berberis. (Barberry.) In variety.
Ceanothus. (Jersey Tea.)
Clethra alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.)
Cornus alba. (Red Branched Dogwood.)
—*paniculata.*
—*stolonifera.* (Red Osier.)
Diervilla. (Weigela.) In variety.
Forsythia viridissima.
Ligustrum. (Privet.) In variety.
Lonicera fragrantissima. (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle.)

Mahonia aquifolia.
Myrica cerifera. (Wax Myrtle.)
Rhus aromatica. (Fragrant Sumach.)
Symporicarpos racemosus. (Snowberry.)
—*vulgaris.* (Red Fruited Snowberry.)
Viburnum acerifolium. (Arrow Wood.)
—*cassinoides.* (White Rod.)
—*dentatum.* (Arrow Wood.)
—*Lentago.* (Sheep Berry.)
—*tomentosum.*

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING

Baccharis halimifolia. (Groundsel Shrub.)
Berberis. (Barberry.) In variety.
Cornus. (Dogwood.) In variety.
Hippophae rhamnoides. (Sea Buckthorn.)

Ligustrum vulgaris. (Common Privet.)
Myrica cerifera. (Wax Myrtle.)
Rosa rugosa. (Japanese Rose.)
Tamarix. (Tamarisk.)



Lonicera Halliana.



Ampelopsis Veitchii.



Clematis paniculata.



Clematis Jackmani.



Wistaria.

CLIMBING VINES

Those kinds that cling to smooth, perpendicular surfaces by little tendrils or roots we designate as self-climbers, and are the kinds suited to covering walls and buildings. The others require a trellis or support of some sort.

Actinidia

arguta (The Silver Vine). A Japanese vine of rapid growth, with large leaves, and white flowers with purple center, followed by edible fruit.
 Each 10 100
 2 yr. \$0.35 \$3.00 \$20.00

Akebia

quinata (Five Leaved Akebia). A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, bearing curious plum-colored, cinnamon-scented flowers.
 Each 10
 2 yr. \$0.35 \$3.00

Ampelopsis

Engelmanni Self Climber. Is being used to a large extent in the West on account of its hardiness. Otherwise very much like the ordinary Virginia Creeper.

	Each	10	100
2 yr., 1st. class	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
2 yr., extra	.35	3.00	15.00

heterophylla, vitis (Variegated Grape). Self climber. A very pretty vine with deeply lobed leaves like the Grape, marbled with white, pink and green. Berries light blue.
 Each 10
 2 yr. \$0.30 \$2.50

quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Self climber. A very useful and handsome climbing shrub, of vivid crimson color in Autumn.
 Each 10 100
 2 yr., 1st. class \$0.25 \$2.00 \$12.00
 2 yr., extra35 3.00 15.00

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Self-climber. Of delicate and graceful habit, and most desirable of all for covering buildings.

	Each	10	100
2 yr., 1st. class	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
3 yr., strong	.35	3.00	15.00

Aristolochia - Dutchman's Pipe

Siphon. A robust, vigorous plant, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers. Very large leaves.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75		

Bignonia

radicans (Common Trumpet Vine). Self-climber. Abundant flowers in July and August; a rampant grower; good for concealing unsightly objects.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	

grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). More dwarf than radicans and of nearly shrubby habit. Blooms when quite small, bearing yellowish-scarlet flowers in great profusion.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	

Celastrus

Known as Staff Vine, Bitter Sweet, etc. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all Winter, is an object of much beauty.

	Each	10	100
2 yr.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00

Clematis

Among climbing plants none equal the Clematis in the beauty of their flowers. There are an infinite number of varieties among the large-flowering sorts, from which we select the most distinct and vigorous in habit and the most floriferous.

LARGE-FLOWERING SORTS.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine, large, double white flowers.

Gipsy Queen. Deep purple.

Henryi. Large flowering. Flowers white, handsome and abundant. The best white variety.

Jackmani. Large, intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness, free growth and abundant bloom. The best variety of its color.

Mad. Andre. New single crimson, free blooming and very fine.

Ramona. A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

Ville de Lyon. Best red flowering variety. Each, 50c; ten, \$4.00.

SMALL-FLOWERING SORTS.

paniculata. From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late Summer.

	Each	10	100
2 yr., extra field grown	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
3 yr., extra field grown	.35	3.00	15.00

Euonymus (See Evergreen Shrubs)

Hedera

Helix (English Ivy). Self-climber. This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all Winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. It is hardy here.

	Each	10	100
1 yr., in pots	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
2 yr., in pots	.35	3.00	
Field-grown	.25	2.00	

Hydrangea

scandens (Climbing Hydrangea). Self climbing. One of the rarest and most beautiful vines cultivated, having flowers similar to Hydrangea Hortensia. Each, 50 cents.

Jasminum (See Shrubs)

Kudzu Vine

This is a most remarkable rapid-growing perennial vine, and is unparalleled for ornament and shade. If planted in rich soil will produce graceful, twining stems 40 feet long in a season. The beautiful pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, resembling miniature racemes of Wistaria.

	Each	10	100
2 yr.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Belgica (Monthly Fragrant). Red flowers; bushy habit.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00

Brachypoda (Japanese). Similar to Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle. Yellow flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00

—*Aurea* (Japanese Golden.) A golden leaf variety; quite conspicuous.

	Each	10	100
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00

Halleana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Of robust growth; abundant foliage and good habit; blooms freely in June and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream yellow and very fragrant; the most common and the best sort.

	Each	10	100
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00

Heckrottii. A rare variety and one which should be grown, as its large and showy flowers are most attractive. Flowers are rose color on the outside and yellow in the center. Blooms all Summer.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00

punicea (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Very showy.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00

semperflorens (Red Coral). An American species bearing bunches of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free blooming as the others and without fragrance.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$0.25	\$2.00

Lycium

barbatum (Matrimony Vine.) A neat, half climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers, followed by scarlet fruit in Autumn, when it is exceedingly ornamental.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	2.50	20.00

Sinensis. Similar to the above named variety.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00

Wistaria

frutescens (American Wistaria). A free-growing vine bearing racemes 6 to 8 inches long. Flowers lilac in color, appearing abundantly in May.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

Magnifica. An improved variety of the above named sort. Flowers early. Large racemes lilac colored.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

multijuga. A Japan variety, with dark blue flowers. One of the best Wistarias.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The best Wistaria. Bears large and handsome racemes of light purple flowers in latter May.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	

—*alba* (Chinese White Wistaria). Pure white flowers.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50
3-4 ft. ....	.75	7.00

Standard (Tree Form). Each, \$2.00.



A Beautiful Window Decoration of Vines and Geraniums.



Winter View of Evergreens.

EVERGREENS

It is much to be regretted that the planting of Evergreens is so much neglected. They aid materially in giving color to the landscape in Winter; are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; and there is, by judicious selection, a fine opportunity to afford pleasing contrasts of color and habit. They are more difficult to transplant than deciduous trees; must be carefully handled, upon no account permitting the roots to become dry. Use water abundantly and tramp the earth on the roots firmly.

The use of Evergreens in landscape adornment has increased greatly and their value for such purpose is warranted by experience. They add charm and color to any landscape, especially in winter. The dwarf sorts in variety are especially adapted for planting in angles of porches and about the foundations of buildings, and their use in such places, add an air of distinction and beauty that no other class of plants can equal or even rival.

The variation in shades of green and their habit make them most fitting and attractive for such purpose. Large growing and choice sorts on the borders or in groups on the lawn are desirable, and their effectiveness for hedges and windbreaks is well known but too little appreciated.

Are best transplanted in April and May in Spring, and in latter August until November in Autumn. Use them freely and in handling expose the roots as little as possible, watering copiously when planted, and at intervals afterward until there are abundant rains.

Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the plant when approaching maturity.

Abelia (See Deciduous Shrubs)

Abies - Fir

balsamea (Balsam Fir). 40 feet. The well-known native American Fir; very attractive while young, but grows unsightly with age.

Each
2-3 ft. \$1.00
3-4 ft. 1.50

cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir). Beautiful glossy dark green foliage. Grows in conical form.

Each
12-18 in. \$0.75

cilicica (Cilician Fir). A very desirable variety growing to 50 feet high, with narrow, flat leaves which are dark green above and white beneath. Perfectly hardy in the north.

Each			
12-18 in.	.....	\$0.75	
<i>concolor</i> (Colorado Fir).	35 feet.		
One of the			
choicest			
Evergreens,			
of distinct habit			
and			
color,			
which is a silvery green,			
and most			
attractive.			
Very rare and hardy.			
Each	10		
1½-2 ft.	.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 -2½ ft.	.....	1.75	15.00
3 -4 ft.	.....	3.00	
4 -5 ft.	.....	4.50	



Mugho Pine. (See page 46.)



Hemlock Spruce. (See page 50.)



Weeping Hemlock. (See page 50.)



Retinispora Filifera. (Japan Cedar.) (See page 47.)

ABIES—Continued

Douglasii (Pseudo Tsuga, Douglas Fir). One of the most desirable Firs. Of excellent, quick growth; dull green foliage.

	Each	10
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
2½-3 ft.	1.50	
3 -4 ft.	2.00	
4 -5 ft.	3.00	27.50
5 -6 ft.	4.00	

Fraseri (Fraser's Silver Fir). 40 feet. Much resembles Balsam Fir in general appearance, but the color is more pronounced, and it has the merit of enduring beauty.

	Each	10
2 -2½ ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50
2½-3 ft.	.85	
3 -4 ft.	1.00	
4 -5 ft.	1.50	

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). 30 feet. A noble tree, with large leaves of dark green color, maintained throughout the year.

	Each	10
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.00	
2½-3 ft.	1.50	
3 -4 ft.	2.50	22.50
4 -5 ft.	\$3.50 to 4.00	

pectinata (European or Comb-like Silver Fir). 30 feet. Spreading horizontal branches. Foliage broad and silvery. Young shoots somewhat tender.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.75	
2 -3 ft.	\$1.00	
3 -4 ft.	1.50	

Weitchii (Weitch's Silver Fir). 30 feet. A rare sort, combining the appearance of Nobilis and Nordmanniana. Small trees.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
2 -3 ft.	1.50	12.50
3 -4 ft.	2.50	
4 -5 ft.	3.50	

Picea - Spruce

alba (White Spruce). 25 feet. A medium-sized native tree; close, pyramidal growth; foliage bluish gray.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.50	
2 -2½ ft.	.75	
2½-3 ft.	1.00	8.50
3 -4 ft.	1.25	
4 -5 ft.	1.75	
5 -6 ft.	2.50	

Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). 20 feet. Of medium size; pyramidal habit, with short leaves, dark green above, glaucous beneath, choice.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$1.50	
3-4 ft.	2.00	

Engelmanni. 20 feet. From Colorado; slow growth, dense and regular in form.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00	
2 -3 ft.	1.50	12.50

excelsa (Norway Spruce). 50 feet. A well-known and widely distributed evergreen of rapid growth; symmetrical form. Hardy everywhere. Invaluable for windbreaks and hedges.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
2 -2½ ft.	.60	5.00
2½-3 ft.	.75	7.00
3 -4 ft.	1.00	9.00
4 -5 ft.	1.50	
5 -6 ft.	2.50	
6 -7 ft.	3.50	

aurea. 20 feet. A golden variety of dwarf habit.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	3.00	

conica. 25 feet. Of very dense and full conical form. Foliage of a lighter shade of color than the type.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 -2½ ft.	2.00	17.50

Gregoriana (Gregory's Spruce). 4 feet. Of dwarf, hemispherical form, dense habit and dark green foliage. Useful for cemeteries and small places. Each, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

invera (Inverted Norway Spruce). 10 feet. Of curious and varied form, the branches growing downward. Foliage dense.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
3-4 ft.	2.50	
4-5 ft.	3.00	

procumbens. A dwarf Spruce of spreading habit. Grows only about 4 feet high and slowly. Each, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

pumila. 5 feet. Another dwarf and very dense sort with dark foliage. Entirely hardy. Each, \$1.50.

pygmaea (Dwarf Spruce). 2 feet. A dense dwarf variety, hardly ever growing more than 3 feet high. Each, \$1.50.

pyramidalis. 25 feet. Like the Norway Spruce except the form, which is columnar. Effective in certain locations.

	Each	10
5-6 ft.		\$3.00

nigra Doumetti. 6 feet. A dense and compact tree; needles small with a pronounced bluish tint. Each, \$1.25.

Omorika (Servian Spruce). A handsome variety of dwarf and compact habit; foliage a glaucous green, silvery underneath.

	Each	10
2½-3 ft.	\$1.50 to \$2.50	

orientalis (Oriental Spruce). 40 feet. An erect-growing symmetrical tree. Foliage finer and better than Norway Spruce, and in every way a superior tree. Does not grow so large.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00	
2 -2½ ft.	1.50	\$12.50
2½-3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 -4 ft.	2.75	25.00
4 -5 ft.	3.50	

polita (Tiger Tail Spruce). 25 feet. A slow grower, but distinct and valuable on account of its color and hardiness.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50
5-6 ft.	3.50	

pungens (Colorado Spruce). 35 feet. From the Rocky Mountains. A tree of great value; hardy in all locations; of good habit and form, and in color a cheerful tint of green. Each, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

glauca. 35 feet. The Colorado Spruce seedlings are variable in color, running from light green to intense steel blue. They are alike in form and habit.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00	
2 -2½ ft.	1.50	
2½-3 ft.	2.00	
3 -4 ft.	2.50	

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). 35 feet. A strain of intense color and longer needles; preserved by grafting. They are uniformly reliable, and best for that reason.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$1.50	
2 -2½ ft.	2.50	\$22.50
2½-3 ft.	3.50	30.00
3 ft.	4.50	40.00
4 ft.	\$5.00 to 7.50	

PICEA—Continued

<i>Sitchensis.</i> 40 feet. From the Island Sitka, British Columbia. A rapid grower, foliage bluish underneath, bright green above. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	.....	\$1.00
<i>umbellicata.</i> Resembling the Nordman Fir. Leaves are stiffer, however, and not quite so dark green; makes a very handsome Spruce and is very hardy. Each 5-6 ft.	.....	\$3.50 to \$5.00

Andromeda

<i>Catesbaei</i> (Leucothoe). Long recurving branches, ovate lanceolate leaves of a rich green in Summer, turning bronze in Winter; flowers white in early Spring. Especially useful in damp and shaded situations. Each 10	10	100
15 -18 in.	\$0.75	\$6.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	1.00	8.50

<i>floribunda</i> (Mountain Fetter Bush). Low round-headed bush, bearing abundant spikes of one-sided racemes of pure white flowers in Spring. A peculiar characteristic of this and the next variety is their habit of developing their flower buds in Autumn, thereby giving an appearance of constant Winter bloom. Splendid ornament to the lawn. Each 10	10	100
8-12 in.	\$1.00	\$9.00
12-18 in.	1.25	10.00
18-24 in.	1.50	12.50

<i>Japonica</i> (Lily of Valley Tree.) A most desirable and attractive sort with the same general characteristics of the last, but rather more delicate and graceful; the terminal shoots and buds having a distinct coppery hue. Each 10	10	100
12-18 in.	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 in.	1.25	10.00

Azalea

<i>amoena.</i> From China. Very dwarf and bushy foliage, which is abundant, becoming brownish-bronze in Winter. Entirely covered in May with masses of small dark red flowers. An entirely hardy shrub of singular beauty at all times, but especially showy when in bloom. Each 10	10	100
12-15 in.	\$1.00	\$9.00
15-18 in.	1.25	

<i>Benigiri.</i> From Japan. A striking variety; brilliant-red flowers. An improvement over Hinodigiri. Each 18-24 in.	18-24 in.
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<i>Hinodigiri.</i> A grand variety of compact bushy habit, bearing larger leaves than the Amoena. The plant grows in vigor with age, and in bloom is an object of great beauty, being literally covered with bright carmine-pink flowers. The finest shrub of recent introduction. Each 10	10	100
12-15 in.	\$1.00	\$9.00
18-24 in.	1.25	

<i>Indica alba</i> (Chinese White Azalea). Fine white variety, not entirely hardy, should be planted in sheltered spots. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.
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<i>Kaempferi</i> (Rhododendron). A novelty, recently introduced from Japan. The flowers are not very large, but abundant, of a bright red color, foliage is small, shining dark green. Each 10	10	100
12-18 in.	\$1.00	\$7.50
18-24 in.	1.50	12.50

<i>Macrantha.</i> A Japanese variety; flowering with large clear pink flowers of very good foliage. Each 12	-15 in.	.....
12-15 in.	\$1.25	

Yodogawa. (See also Deciduous Shrubs.) Not entirely evergreen. Flowers handsome mauve color.

Each 10	10	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.50	12.50

Berberis

ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). 5 feet. Large, dark green Holly-like leaves, adherent until well into the Winter. A desirable variety.

Each 10	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$0.40
2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	50

4.50 40.00

Biota - Chinese Arborvitae

Orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). 15 feet. The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

Each 10	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$0.50
2 -3 ft. ....	.75
3 -4 ft.	1.00

aurea conspicua. 10 feet. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

Each 10	10
2-3 ft.	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	2.50

compacta (Chinese Compact Arborvitae). 5 feet. Of dark green color and rounding compact habit of growth.

Each 10	10
12-18 in.	\$0.75
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	1.00
2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.50

elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae). 10 feet. Of upright, torch-like form. Foliage golden in Summer, bronze in Winter.

Each 10	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$1.00
2 -3 ft.	1.25
3 -4 ft.	2.00

9.00 11.50 17.50

nana aurea (Berckman's Arborvitae). 4 feet. A variety of recent introduction. Good form and habit. Does well near the sea.

Each 10	10
8-12 in.	\$0.75
12-15 in.	1.00
15-18 in.	1.25

pyramidalis (Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae). Grows 10 feet high, light green foliage.

Each 10	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$0.75
2 -3 ft.	1.00
3 -4 ft.	1.50

8.00 9.00 22.50

Rosedale Hybrid. Very fine foliage, feathery blue color, dwarf grower. Very handsome.

Each 10	10
12-15 in.	\$0.65
18-24 in.	1.00

5.50 7.50

Buxus - Box

Arborescens (Common Tree Box, Bush Form). A large shrub with thick leathery dark green leaves. Bears shearing well and can be shaped in any form desired. A most important gardening plant.

Each 10	10	100
10 in.	\$0.35	\$ 3.00
12 in. ....	.50	4.50
15 in. ....	.75	6.50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.00	8.50
2 ft.	1.25	11.50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2.50	22.50
3 ft.	3.50	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 ft.	\$6.00	to 10.00

BUXUS—Continued

Sempervirens Globosa (Globe-shaped Box). Clipped in round globe-shaped form close to the ground.

Each	10
12 in.	\$1.75 \$15.00

—Pyramids. Fine, compact plant.	
Each	10
2 ft., sheared plants	\$1.50 \$13.00
2½ ft., sheared plants	2.00
3 ft., sheared plants	2.50
3½ ft., sheared plants	3.00
4 ft., sheared plants	3.50
4½ ft., sheared plants	4.50
5 ft., sheared plants	\$5.00 to 7.50

—Standards. Very compact, evenly clipped form, good specimens.	
Each	
15-18 in. diam., 2-2½ ft. stem	\$2.00
18 in. diam., 2-2½ ft. stem	3.00
20 in. diam., 2-2½ ft. stem	4.00

suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). The well-known Box used for edging, and invaluable for this purpose. It makes, too, a handsome ornamental bush.	
Each	
3-4 in., \$40.00 per 1,000	\$0.10 \$0.60 \$ 5.00
4-5 in., 50.00 per 1,000	.11 .80 6.00
5-6 in., 60.00 per 1,000	.12 1.00 7.00

Calluna Vulgaris - Scotch Heather

This plant should be more generally known. It is of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils. Blooms continuously from July to September. They are of a dwarf nature and serve to cover banks and border beds of shrubbery. Each, 35c; ten, \$3.00.

Cedrus - Cedar

Atlantica glauca (Blue Cedar). 25 feet. Vigorous, pyramidal and open growth. Foliage of a light glaucous tint, rivaling the Blue Spruce in color effect.	
Each	
3-4 ft.	\$2.00
4-5 ft.	3.00
5-6 ft.	\$3.50 to 5.00

Deodara (Deodar Cedar). 30 feet. Of upright pyramidal form and graceful silvery foliage, which is more abundant than either of the other sorts. When young it excels both in beauty.	
Each	
2-3 ft.	\$1.50

Cotoneaster

Aplanata. A new variety. Large, glossy foliage. Each, \$1.00.

Horizontalis (Davidiana). One of the best Cotoneasters. Nearly climbing if planted near a wall. Its small shining leaves, with red berries during the Winter make it one of the finest shrubs.	
Each	10
12 in.	\$0.50 \$4.00
12-18 in.	.75 6.50

Macrophylla (Small-leaved Cotoneaster). An attractive, low, trailing bush, with very small, glossy, dark green leaves. Red berries in Winter.	
Each	10
12-18 in.	.50 4.50

Crataegus Pyracantha, Lalandi

(Evergreen Thorn)

Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$0.75 \$ 6.00

Each	10
2 -3 ft.	1.25 10.00

Cryptomeria Lobbi, Compacta

50 feet. A graceful and handsome tree. It forms a rather narrow head of somewhat open growth. Foliage is light green and very distinct. Endures the Winter without injury in this latitude.

Each	
2-3 ft.	\$1.50
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	3.50

Daphne

cneorum (Garland Flowers). Very dwarf habit; small, narrow, abundant foliage. The spreading horizontal branches are covered in Spring with light pink, rosette-like flowers of delicate fragrance.

Each	10
10-12 in.	\$1.00 \$7.50

Euonymus

Sieboldi. Similar to Euonymus Japonica; foliage is not quite so thick and leathery and is harder.

Each	
18-24 in.	\$0.35

Japonicus. A broad-leaved Evergreen of handsome color and form, but not entirely hardy.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$0.40 \$3.50

radicans (Creeping Euonymus). An invaluable plant for covering bare spots in borders. A self-clinging vine or shrubby Evergreen bush as desired. Hardy.

Each	10
12 -15 in., 2 yr., bushy	\$0.25 \$2.00
1½ - 2 ft., 3 yr., bushy	.35 3.00

—Carrieri. Larger leaves than the ordinary Radicans. Very good.

Each	10
12-18 in.	\$0.35 \$3.00

—variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). Very distinctly variegated with white, yellow and pink shades. An equally strong grower and very attractive on low walls.

Each	10
12 -18 in., 2 yr., bushy	\$0.25 \$2.00
1½ - 2 ft., 3 yr., bushy	.35 3.00

—Vegetus. A very handsome large leaf variety. Good climber and conspicuous on account of the orange fruit produced in Autumn.

Each	
12-15 in.	\$0.35

Ilex - Holly

crenata (Japanese Holly). 8 feet. A much lauded and very attractive Holly from Japan, bearing small, shining, Myrtle-like leaves in great abundance. Not entirely hardy here.

Each	
15 -18 in.	\$1.00
1½ - 2 ft.	1.50
2 - 2½ ft.	2.00

—Macrophylla. A small leaved variety of the above.

Each	
12-15 in.	\$0.75

opaca (American Holly). 25 feet. A beautiful Evergreen, bearing red berries in abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green leaves.

Each	
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00
2 - 3 ft.	1.50
3 - 4 ft.	2.50



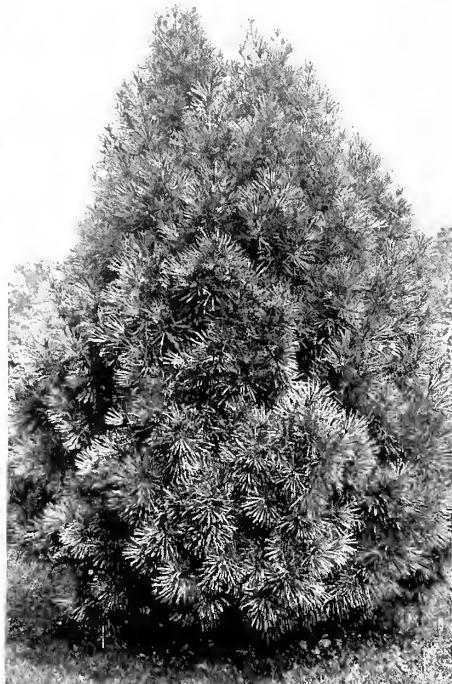
Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce.
(See page 41.)



Abies Concolor (White Fir).
(See page 39.)



Picea Pungens—Colorado Blue Spruce.
(See page 41.)



Sciadopitys verticillata.
(See page 49.)

Juniperus - Juniper

Canadensis. 5 feet. A dwarf Juniper of bushy upright growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance *Juniperus communis*, but the latter is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock-planting.

	Each	10
12 -18 in.	\$0.50	
1½ - 2 ft.	.75	\$6.00

communis (Common Juniper). 3 feet. Our native prostrate or trailing Juniper, widely scattered over the temperate regions of America. Is of spreading irregular form, growing in rocky and nearly sterile soil in the most exposed situations. Valuable for covering slopes.

	Each	10
12 -18 in. across	\$0.50	
1½ - 2 ft. across	.75	\$6.00

aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper). 3 feet. Similar in habit and form to the preceding, but the foliage is beautifully tipped with golden color. Distinct and attractive.

	Each	10
12 -18 in. across	\$0.50	
1½ - 2 ft. across	\$1.00 to 1.50	

	2 - 2½ ft. across	1.50 to 2.00
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Cracovica. 6 feet. Of slow growth, pyramidal, very hardy. Foliage bluish green, and resembles much the following variety, which however grows more rapidly.

	Each	10
12 -18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50
1½ - 2 ft. across	.75	

	2 - 2½ ft. across	1.50 to 2.00
1½ - 2 ft. across	.75	

Hibernica. 8 feet. The Irish Juniper is of very dense and upright habit. Fine for columnar effects in landscape work.

	Each	10
1½ - 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50
2 - 2½ ft.	.75	6.50
2½ - 3 ft.	1.00	8.50

	3 - 4 ft.	1.25	10.00
3 - 4 ft.	1.25		

prostrata. 3 feet. A very much more spreading plant than the type and very valuable for rockwork.

	Each	10
12 -18 in. across	\$0.50	
1½ - 2 ft. across	1.00	
2 - 2½ ft. across	1.50	

Suecica (Swedish Juniper). 6 feet. More hardy than the Irish Juniper, but not so rapid in growth. Foliage of a yellowish-green tint.

	Each	10
1½ - 2 ft.	\$0.75	
2 - 2½ ft.	1.00	\$7.50

excelsa stricta. 5 feet. One of the most useful and hardy Junipers. Its habit of growth is pyramidal, dense and the foliage is of a pleasing bluish-green color. Being a slow grower it can be used for small hedges and formal plantings.

	Each	10
1½ - 2 ft.	\$1.25	
2 - 2½ ft.	2.00	
3 - 4 ft.	3.50	

Japonica (Japan Juniper). 5 feet. A very hardy and reliable sort, of upright rather irregular form.

	Each	10
1½ - 2 ft.	\$1.00	
2 - 3 ft.	\$1.25 to 1.50	

	3 - 4 ft.	2.00
3 - 4 ft.	2.00	

aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). 5 feet. Most distinct golden color which is constant and unchanging throughout the year. Quite dwarf and spreading.

	Each	10
15 -18 in.	\$0.75	
1½ - 2 ft.	1.00	

	2 - 2½ ft.	1.50
2 - 2½ ft.	1.50	

globosa. A handsome dwarf Juniper growing ball shaped and of a pleasing green color.

	Each	\$1.00
12-15 in. across	\$1.00

variegata (Japan Var. Juniper). Foliage dotted with white and yellow specks.

	Each	\$0.75
12-18 in. across	\$0.75

Procumbens. Grows very flat, creeping over the ground. Excellent for rock planting. Foliage grey green.

	Each	\$0.75
12-15 in. across	\$0.75

Sabina (Savin Juniper). 5 feet. A low, wide spreading, thickly branched evergreen shrub. Desirable for borders.

	Each	\$0.75
12 -18 in.	.....	\$0.75
1½ - 2 ft.	1.00	

prostrata. A very spreading form.

	Each	\$0.75
12 -15 in. across	\$0.75

	1½ - 2 ft. across	1.00
1½ - 2 ft. across	1.00

tamariscifolia. 2 feet. A most picturesque half procumbent variety of ironclad hardness and most distinct character.

	Each	\$0.75
12 -15 in. across	\$1.00

	1½ - 2 ft. across	1.25
1½ - 2 ft. across	1.25

sinensis. A very hardy Cedar. Bluish green foliage; upright grower.

	Each	\$0.75
2½ ft.	\$1.00
3-4 ft.	1.50

argentea (Chinese Var. Juniper). 15 feet. Makes a very handsome plant, bluish-green foliage, dotted with white specks. Very desirable.

	Each	\$1.00
1½ - 2 ft.	.....	\$1.00
2 - 2½ ft.	1.50	

	3 - 4 ft.	1.75	15.00
3 - 4 ft.	1.75		

Neoboriense. 10 feet. An erect, dense grower, somewhat resembling our native Cedar; very hardy and a good grower. Foliage is sea-green.

	Each	10
1½ - 2 ft.	\$1.00	
2 - 3 ft.	1.50	
3 - 4 ft.	1.75	15.00

	4 - 5 ft.	2.50	20.00
4 - 5 ft.	2.50		

Pfitzeriana. 15 feet. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction. Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinct and graceful appearance. Will become very popular without doubt.

	Each	\$1.00
1½ - 2 ft.	\$1.00
2 - 3 ft.	2.00
3 - 4 ft.	3.00

	4 - 5 ft.	\$5.00 to 7.50
4 - 5 ft.	

Reevesiana. A very handsome upright growing Cedar. Heavy foliage; pea green.

	Each	\$1.00
1½ - 2 ft.	\$1.00

	2 - 2½ ft.	1.50
2 - 2½ ft.	1.50

Squammata (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A peculiar dwarf form; very low-spreading habit.

	Each	\$1.50
1½ - 2 ft. across	\$1.50

Virginiana (Red Cedar). 25 feet. Form tapering, symmetrical; color good at all times, but its bronzy appearance in Fall and early Winter is very attractive.

	Each	\$1.00
2 - 2½ ft.	.....	\$1.00
2½ - 3 ft.	1.25	

	3 - 4 ft., sheared plants	1.50
3 - 4 ft., sheared plants	1.50

	4 - 6 ft., sheared plants	\$2.00 to 3.50
4 - 6 ft., sheared plants	\$2.00 to 3.50

| | 6 - 8 ft., sheared plants |
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JUNIPER—Continued

— <i>Cannarti</i> .	12 feet. A medium size tree resembling very much the type in general habit of growth, differing mostly in slower growth and a deep bronze-green color of the foliage.	Each
2-2½ ft.	.....\$1.25	
— <i>elegantissima</i> .	10 feet. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden-bronze foliage, particularly attractive in Winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.	Each
1½-2 ft.	.....\$1.00	
3 -4 ft.	.....2.50	
— <i>glaucia</i> .	10 feet. The compact conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery foliage, make it very distinct and attractive. Like the Red Cedar, in all of its forms, it is of ironclad hardiness.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	.....\$1.25	
2½-3 ft.	.....1.50	
3 -4 ft.	.....2.50	
4 -5 ft.	.....\$3.00 to 5.00	
— <i>pendula</i> .	A weeping form of graceful appearance. Dark green foliage. Each, \$2.00 to \$3.00.	
— <i>Schottii</i> .	12 feet. A bright green Cedar, of the same habit as the type, but of slower growth and brighter appearance.	Each
2-3 ft.	.....\$1.50	
3-4 ft.	.....2.50	
— <i>tripartita</i> .	6 feet. This plant resembles more the Sabina, the habit of growth being spreading, the foliage feathery and of a dark green color. Makes a handsome and distinct plant.	Each
2-2½ ft.	.....\$1.50	
— <i>Waukegan</i> .	1 foot. This may not belong to the Sabina family, but it is without doubt the very best of the trailing Junipers, of a handsome bluish grey-green color, and hardy. The plant for rockeries.	Each
12 -18 in. across	.....\$0.50	
1½-2 ft. across	.....1.00	

Kalmia - Laurel

<i>latifolia</i> (Mountain Laurel).	An Evergreen of stronger growth and larger leaves than <i>K. angustifolia</i> . A magnificent plant, rivaling the Rhododendron in beauty. Flower buds of a delicate pink, changing to white as they expand and with advancing age. This variety is an abundant bloomer in June. It is a great evergreen plant for massing, and will grow best in woodland or under a border of trees. Estimates given per carload for very fine bushy plants, each with ball.	Each
12 -15 in. (nursery grown)	.....\$0.75	
1½- 2 ft., (nursery grown)	.....1.00	
2 -2½ ft., (nursery grown)	.....1.50	
Collected plants	.....\$0.50 to 2.50	

(Special prices on carload lots.)

Mahonia

<i>aquifolia</i> (Holly-leaved Ashberry).	A valuable shrub having glossy green leaves and bearing yellow flowers in April. In Fall and Winter the foliage changes to a scarlet-bronze color.	Each
1 -1½ ft.	.....\$0.30	
1½-2 ft.	......50	
2 -2½ ft.	......75	

<i>Japonica</i> .	A species from Japan, with very broad, spiny foliage, light green color. Requires protection in New England.	Each
1 -1½ ft.	.....\$0.35	
1½-2 ft.	......75	

Osmanthus

<i>Aquifolia</i> (Holly-leaved Tea Olive).	A strikingly beautiful evergreen shrub with dark-green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens.	Each
2-3 ft.	.....\$1.50	

Pinus - Pine

<i>Austriaca</i> (Austrian Pine).	25 feet. Well known and valuable for its hardness and constant and intense green color.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	.....\$1.00	
2½-3 ft.	.....1.25	
3 -4 ft.	.....2.00	
4 -5 ft.	.....3.50	
5 -6 ft.	.....\$3.50 to 5.00	

<i>Cembra</i> (Swiss Stone Pine).	25 feet. Of dwarf habit and dense foliage, ultimately attaining good size. A desirable tree.	Each
1½-2 ft.	.....\$1.50	

<i>densiflora</i> .	A Japanese Pine. Spreading habit. Foliage dark green; similar to variety named below.	Each
18-24 in.	.....\$1.00	

<i>Tanyosho</i> (Japanese Table Pine).	A tree imported from Japan, of spreading habit, foliage bright green, the whole plant being very distinct in appearance.	Each
1½-2 ft. across	.....\$1.50	

<i>excelsa</i> (Bothan Pine).	40 feet. Resembles the white Pine, but with longer and pendulous leaves. Very graceful and attractive.	Each
2-3 ft.	.....\$1.00	
3-4 ft.	.....1.50	
4-5 ft.	.....\$2.00 to 3.50	

<i>Flexilis</i> (Limber Pine).	Resembles in habit of growth the Cembra Pine. Is a more rapid grower and more spready.	Each
18 in.	.....\$1.00	

<i>Montana</i> (Swiss Mountain Pine).	Forms a medium size, spready tree. Of dark green foliage.	Each
2 ft.	.....\$2.00 \$17.50	

<i>Mughus</i> (Dwarf Mountain Pine).	4 feet. Of low and spreading growth.	Each
12 -18 in. across	.....\$1.00	
1½- 2 ft. across	.....1.50	

<i>monticola</i> (Mt. White Pine).	The White Pine of the West. Does not grow so large as <i>Pinus Strobus</i> , but is a valuable tree and not subject to diseases. 75c each.	Each
4-5 ft.	.....\$3.50	

<i>parviflora glauca</i> .	15 feet. Imagine a white Pine with foliage tint of a blue Spruce and you will have a fair idea of the beauty of this tree.	Each
4-5 ft.	.....\$3.50	
<i>ponderosa</i> .	A rapid-growing Pine, growing to large dimensions. Silvery-green foliage.	Each

PINE—Continued

resinosa (Red Pine).	30 feet.	A fine native species; rare and choice. Needles dark green, long, drooping and soft to the touch.	Each
18-24 in.			\$0.75
rigida (Pitch Pine).	50 feet.	Forms an open irregular pyramid with spreading branches. Thrives well near the sea and in poor and sterile soil.	Each
3-4 ft.			\$1.50
4-5 ft.			2.00
Strobus (White Pine).	50 feet.	The well-known American timber tree. Hardy and reliable on dry, upland soil.	Each
2-3 ft.			\$1.00
3-4 ft.			1.50
4-5 ft.			\$2.00 to 3.00
5-6 ft.			3.50 to 5.00
sylvestris (Scotch Pine).	30 feet.	A rapid-growing, handsome tree, especially when young. Good for windbreaks.	Each
2-3 ft.			\$1.00
3-4 ft.			1.50
4-5 ft.			2.50
5-6 ft.			3.50
Thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine).	A large growing tree with rich, dark green foliage and long needles; good for grouping effects.	Each	
2-3 ft.			\$1.00

Retinispora - Japan Cedar

Botanists include all Retinisporas in two species—Obtusa and Pisifera—but we classify them as received, and in accordance with general custom. The whole family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habits and character. Being of medium growth, they are adapted for small places and for use in Evergreen beds. They bear any amount of shearing, with improvement in density of foliage and change of form if desired. In addition to sorts here named, we offer a limited number of rare varieties.

ericoides. Grows very bushy. Feathery foliage; bronze green.

Each
18 in. \$0.75

obtusa. 25 feet. One of the best Retinisporas. Color green in Summer, bronze in Winter.

Each
1½-2 ft. \$1.00
2 -3 ft. 1.50
3 -4 ft. 2.00

aurea (Young). 20 feet. Identical with the preceding, except in color, which is of a pronounced golden tint. This is a most desirable tree because of its color, form and habit.

Each
3-4 ft. \$2.00

compacta. 4 feet. This is a magnificent form of Obtusa, very dense, with beautiful concave fronds, like green shells.

Each
12 -18 in. \$0.75
1½ -2 ft. 1.00
2 -2½ ft. 1.50

gracilis. 8 feet. A most graceful and hardy little tree of good form, habit and color. One of the best semi-dwarf trees known.

Each
1½-2 ft. \$1.00
2 -2½ ft. 1.50
2½-3 ft. 2.00
3 ft. 2.50

aurea. 6 feet. A golden foliage form. Distinct and rare.

Each
1½-2 ft. \$1.00
2 ft. 1.25

Lycopodioides (Club Moss). A peculiar growing evergreen; its foliage growing in

small bunches. Dark green color.	Each
18 in.	\$1.00
2-2½ ft.	1.50
nana. 5 feet. A compact dwarf-growing variety of the above. Very desirable where a small Evergreen is wanted.	Each
15 in.	\$1.25
1½ ft.	\$1.50 to 2.00
aurea. A golden form of the preceding sort.	Each
12-18 in.	\$1.00
pisifera (Pea Fruited Cypress). 25 feet. Fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.75
3 -4 ft.	2.00
4 -5 ft.	2.50
5 -6 ft.	\$3.50 to \$5.00
aurea (Golden Pea Fruited). 25 feet. Of loose and open habit; decidedly pendulous. Color constant and good. A choice variety.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.75
3 -4 ft.	2.00
4 -5 ft.	2.50
5 -6 ft.	\$3.50 to \$5.00
plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). 25 feet. A most desirable evergreen of compact growth and delicate glaucous green foliage.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50
3 -4 ft.	2.00
4 -5 ft.	2.50
5 -6 ft.	\$3.50 to 5.00
6 -7 ft.	5.00 to 7.50
argentea (Silver Variegated). The young growth makes this plant appear to be covered with snowflakes in the summer.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25
aurea (Golden Retinispora). 25 feet. Widely known and popular, and of great merit.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50
3 -4 ft.	2.00
4 -5 ft.	2.50
5 -6 ft.	\$3.50 to 5.00
6 -7 ft.	5.00 to 7.50
filifera (Thread Branched). A beautiful evergreen, with long, thread-like pendant foliage.	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$1.50
2½-3 ft.	1.75
3 -4 ft.	2.50
4 -5 ft.	\$3.50 to 5.00
5 -6 ft.	5.00 to 7.00
aurea . 10 feet. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a bright golden. More dwarf in habit.	Each
18 in., bushy	\$1.50
2 ft., bushy	2.00
lutescens . A dwarf-growing variety of pretty and compact habit. Foliage bright and yellow. Very good for formal plantings.	Each
12 -15 in.	\$1.00
1½ -2 ft.	1.25
2 -2½ ft.	1.50
squarrosa Veitchi (Veitch's Cypress). 20 feet. A most distinct and valuable sort; foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel gray. Grows quite large, bears shearing to almost any size or form.	Each
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00
2 -2½ ft.	1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50
3 -4 ft.	2.00
4 -5 ft.	2.50
5 -6 ft.	\$3.50 to 5.00
6 -8 ft.	5.00 to 7.50
sulphurea . A sulphur yellow form of the above named variety.	Each
18-24 in.	\$1.00
2 -2½ ft.	1.25



Planting of Rhododendron *Everestianum*—View from our Office.

Rhododendrons

There has been much money and labor wasted in futile efforts to grow Rhododendrons. These failures are occasioned by a number of reasons. First, the effort to grow sorts that are not hardy in our climate; second, to planting in thin and barren soil, and in exposed situations, where the winds of Winter rapidly evaporate the moisture in the plant.

Successful culture of Rhododendrons requires that the ground selected for the bed be prepared thoroughly by trenching and enriching, if possible, with leaf mould or decaying vegetable matter. They are moisture loving, liking partial shade and will be found naturally near streams and along the borders of woodlands. Reproduce these natural conditions as much as you can and plant in masses for best effect.

Do not dig about the plants since they are largely surface rooting. Let their leaves lie where they fall and add others. Such practice will conserve moisture. If you can, water copiously, particularly in late Autumn.

They are the most imposing and attractive of all shrubs in foliage, and when in bloom the most gorgeous. The hybrid sorts range in color from pure white to deep purple and singly or in masses are most striking and effective.

We offer hardy sorts and urge that selection be not extended. There are sorts bearing finer flowers but their possession will disappoint. The foliage is not good and the flower buds are often destroyed.

Catawbiense Alba, Boule de Neige, Chas. Dickens, Purpureum Elegans and Roseum Elegans are most reliable and satisfactory. For mass planting on borders of woodland use our native Rhododendron maximum.

Pick the flower clusters when faded. They are unsightly and seed making is exhaustive. In doing this be careful not to break out the new leaf buds which are developing from the base of the flower clusters.

Rhododendrons make a grand show in Winter and Summer alike, with their dark, shining Evergreen foliage, but are particularly attractive in early Summer, when their great masses of bloom of various colors and shades attract the attention of all. Where practicable, we urge their planting in masses, and a good plan is to have the foreground or border plants of Azaleas. The seed pods should be removed after flowering.

In arranging the larger native Rhododendrons (*R. maximum*) as a background, these hardy named varieties produce a beautiful and striking effect planted in front toward the grass border.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Great care has been exercised in including only such varieties as may be relied upon as entirely hardy in the Central and Northern States. And in the severe climate of New England these tested varieties of "ironclad" hardiness succeed with ordinary treatment.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft., well budded	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 -2½ ft., well budded	1.75	15.00
2½-3 ft., well budded	2.50	20.00

album elegans. Large foliage; blush, changing to white.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson; fine.
delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.

Dr. Torrey. Pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

Grandiflora. Red.

Macrantha. Pink.

roseum elegans. Large leaves; rose-colored flowers.

roseum superbum. Good, clear rose color.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft., well budded	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 -2½ ft., well budded	2.00	17.50

atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.

Abraham Lincoln. Beautiful rosy red. One of the best dark-colored varieties.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; dwarf, compact habit.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

General Grant. Bright rosy scarlet; fine.

Kettledrum. Deep red and fine.

Lady Armstrong. Beautiful pale rose, spotted.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson; good habit.

H. W. Sargent. Enormous truss; rich crimson.

Sciadopitys

verticillata (Umbrella Pine). 20 feet. A beautiful and hardy Evergreen from Japan. Shining dark green foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Of slow growth but rare and desirable.

	Each
2 -2½ ft.	\$2.50
2½-3 ft.	3.50
3 -3½ ft.	4.50
1 ft.	6.50
5-6 ft.	\$7.00 to 10.00

Taxus - Yew

baccata (English Yew). 10 feet. A most desirable dark green foliage plant, suited for single specimens or will make a good hedge. Each, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

—**pyramidalis.** A very pyramidal form of English Yew. Adapted for formal effects.

	Each
3 ft.	\$2.00
4 ft.	2.50

Canadensis (Canadian Yew). 6 feet. Low-spreading, bushy form; grows 4 to 5 feet high, with short leaves, and the bark is of a darker hue than the common Yew. Has small, red berries.

	Each
12 in.	\$1.00

Catawbiense, grandiflora. Purple. Each 10
1½-2 ft., well budded \$1.00 \$ 8.50
2 -2½ ft., well budded 1.25 11.50
2½-3 ft., well budded 1.50

maximum (Great Laurel). Strong-growing, hardy plants, blooming profusely in July, long after the Catawbiense and its varieties are out of bloom. Flowers of good size, borne in dense trusses; color white, sometimes shaded with shell pink; indeed some plants have decidedly pink-shaded flowers. Largely used, in carload lots, for border and woodland planting. Collected, bushy plants of different sizes, 2 to 6 feet, carefully selected with ball, are furnished in quantity, by the carload at very reasonable prices.

	Each
1½-2 ft., nursery grown	\$0.75
2 -3 ft., nursery grown	1.50
3 -4 ft., nursery grown	2.00

—**roseum.** A hybrid Rhododendron maximum with good foliage. Flowers light pink.

	Each
1½-2 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50

Dwarf Varieties

Specially adapted to border and rock planting.

	Each
Good plants	\$1.00 to \$1.50

Ferrugineum. A dwarf growing species. Flowers mauve pink. Good foliage.

Hirsutum. A species from the Swiss Alps. Flowers pale red.

Myrtifolium (Myrtle Leaved Rhododendron). Beautiful, small pink flowers. A compact grower with good dark green leaves.

punctatum. Flowers pink. Foliage larger than of the other kinds, also a more robust grower.

Wilsoni. A dwarf, dense form with splendid foliage. Pinkish flowers.

Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). In habit resembling the English Yew, but perfectly hardy and will make an excellent plant.

	Each
12 -18 in.	\$1.00
1½-2 ft.	1.50
2 -2½ ft.	2.00

—**brevifolia.** 8 feet. From Japan and the hardest of all Yews. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage.

	Each
12 -18 in.	\$1.00
1½-2 ft.	\$1.50 to 2.00
2 -2½ ft.	2.00 to 3.00

—**capitata.** Resembles in habit of growth that of Taxus baccata. It is a native from Japan, perfectly hardy, and a high-class novelty, which will without doubt win high favor when better known and more distributed.

	Each
12-18 in.	\$1.25
18-24 in.	\$1.50 to 2.50

repandens (Spreading Yew). 4 feet. A low spreading tree or Evergreen bush; very luxuriant, with intensely dark green foliage. Entirely hardy. A specimen will cover a circle 15 feet in diameter, and is an object of great beauty.

	Each
12 -18 in.	\$0.75
1½-2 ft.	1.50

Thuya - Arborvitae

occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). 30 feet. A well-known and very valuable Evergreen for screens, windbreaks and hedges.

	Each	10	Each	
2-3 ft.	\$0.75	\$ 6.00	15 -18 in.	\$.1.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	1½- 2 ft.	1.25
4-5 ft.	1.50	12.50		
5-6 ft.	2.00			
6-7 ft.	3.50			

aurea lutea (George Peabody). 15 feet. A most desirable Golden Arborvitæ. Color pronounced and constant.

	Each	10	Each	
2-3 ft.	\$.1.50		3-4 ft.	\$.1.50
3-4 ft.	2.00		4-5 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	2.50			
5-6 ft.	3.50			

Boothi. Foliage resembles that of compacta; grows in globe form.

	Each	10	Each	
12 -18 in.	\$.075		1½- 2 ft.	\$.1.00
1½- 2 ft.	1.00			

Columbian. 10 feet. Of pyramidal form; new growth tipped with white, making the plant conspicuous and attractive all Summer.

	Each	10	Each	
12 -18 in.	\$.075		1½- 2 ft.	1.00
1½- 2 ft.	1.00			

compacta (Parsons'). 8 feet. Form hemispherical; light green foliage. A good dwarf, hardy sort.

	Each	10	Each	
12 -18 in.	\$.075		1½- 2 ft.	1.00
1½- 2 ft.	1.00		2 - 2½ ft.	1.50

Ellwangeriana. Foliage feathery-bronze green. A very pleasing variety. Forms a medium size tree.

	Each	10	Each	
12 -18 in.	\$.075		1½- 2 ft.	1.00
1½- 2 ft.	1.00		2 - 2½ ft.	1.25

globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Globular form; foliage fine and delicate.

	Each	10	Each	
15 -18 in.	\$.1.00		1½- 2 ft.	1.25
1½- 2 ft.	1.25		2 ft.	1.50

Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). 4 feet. More upright habit, with yellowish-green foliage.

	Each	10	Each	
12 -18 in.	\$.075		1½- 2 ft.	1.00
1½- 2 ft.	1.00		2 - 2½ ft.	1.25

Plicata (trivifolia). A very hardy and attractive variety; the leaves resembling the fern fronds. Color bronze green.

	Each	10	Each	
3-4 ft.	\$.1.50		4 ft.	2.00
4 ft.	2.00			

pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). 15 feet. Of columnar shape; distinct light green, compact foliage.

	Each	10	Each	
2-3 ft.	\$.1.00	\$ 9.00	2-3 ft.	1.50
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.50	4-5 ft.	1.75
4-5 ft.	1.75	15.00	5-6 ft.	2.50
5-6 ft.	2.50			

rosedale hybrid. (See Biota.)

Rosenthali. A deep green. Very hardy and handsome variety.

	Each	10	Each	
1½-2 ft.	\$.1.00		2 - 2½ ft.	1.50
2 - 2½ ft.	1.50			

Spaethii. An odd-growing kind. Foliage quite peculiarly shaped; dwarf.

	Each	10	Each	
1½-2 ft.	\$.075		2 yr.	\$.25
2 - 2½ ft.	1.00		3 yr.	.30

umbraculifera. A dark green; globe-shaped kind. Very good color.

	Each	10
15 -18 in.	\$.1.00	
1½- 2 ft.	1.25	

Vernaeneana. 10 feet. Of similar form and denser habit than the type. Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow.

	Each	10
3-4 ft.	\$.1.50	
4-5 ft.	2.00	

Warreana (Siberian Arborvitæ). 10 feet. Most hardy of all Arborvitæs. Foliage dark green and dense. Valuable for hedges.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$.1.00	\$ 7.50
2 - 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
3 - 4 ft.	1.50	

Thuyopsis Borealis

A conical-shaped evergreen with pleasing bluish green foliage.

	Each	10
2-2½ ft.	\$.1.00	

Standish (Japanese Arborvitæ). Graceful drooping habit; dark green foliage.

	Each	10
3-4 ft.	\$.1.75	
4-5 ft.	2.00	3.00

Tsuga - Hemlock

A small genus, frequently classed with the Abies, but botanically distinct. As a class they possess remarkable grace and beauty.

Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). 40 feet. The well-known tree of our American forests. Growth loose and open; habit extremely graceful. Bears shearing well, and makes the most ornamental evergreen hedge.

	Each	10
2 - 2½ ft.	\$.1.00	\$ 9.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25	10.00
3 - 4 ft.	1.75	15.00
4 - 5 ft.	2.50	
5 - 6 ft.	3.50	5.00
6 - 7 ft.	5.00	10.00

macrophylla. 8 feet. A sport from our common Hemlock. Very dwarf and compact, and of dark green color. A very choice Evergreen and rare.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$.1.25	
2 - 2½ ft.	2.00	

Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). A new species from the Carolina mountains, not so stately as the common species. Small trees.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	\$.2.00	
2 - 2½ ft.	2.50	

Sargentii pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). 10 feet. Compact and spreading habit, with graceful, spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit. Beautiful Evergreen.

	Each	10
2 - 2½ ft.	\$.2.00	
2½-3 ft.	2.50	
3 - 4 ft.	3.50	

Yucca

filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Broad pointed leaves and in Mid-Summer immense panicles of Lily-like white flowers from center of plant attaining height of 4 to 5 feet.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$.25	\$ 2.00
3 yr.	.30	2.50



Perennial Rock Garden, Viewed from our Office.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The great and increasing popularity of this class of plants has induced us to offer a select list, which we made upon the advice of the best authorities in America, concerning the most effective and desirable plants for lawns and gardens.

Our list, while not so extensive as many, is the very cream of all, and every sort described may be depended on to give entire satisfaction.

Planted in the shrubbery border, or in beds alone, judiciously arranged, they will afford great satisfaction at much less cost than can be obtained by plants from the greenhouse that must be replaced annually. In truth, the one supplements the other, and the bright foliage and flowers of bedding plants, with the more enduring herbaceous ones, are both needed for the complete adornment of rural and suburban homes, but the latter are the most essential and appeal most strongly to our affections, appearing annually as old friends to greet us in Spring, after their Winter sleep.

A suitable selection will give a constant succession of bloom, from early Summer until late Autumn, and increase in size and beauty from year to year.

Figures after specific names indicate approximate height of the plants when in flower.

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per ten, \$10.00 per hundred. 5 plants of one kind will go at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate.

ACHILLEA - Milfoil, Yarrow

millefolium roseum. 1 to 2 feet. Very handsome Fern-like foliage, flowers deep pink; July to September. One of the best.

ptarmica (The Pearl). 1 to 2 feet. Double white; very effective; good for cutting; blooms all Summer. June to October.

-Boule de Neige. 1 to 2 feet. Double white flowers, resembling blossoms of Bridal-wreath Spirea; continual bloomer; good for cutting. May to September.

tomentosa. 8 to 12 inches. June to September. A neat growing creeping evergreen, with bright yellow flowers; useful for cutting.

ACONITUM

autumnale (Monkshood, or Helmet Flower). 3 to 4 feet. Flowers blue, in panicles. A fine flower for cutting. September. 25c each.

Fischeri. 18 inches. A dwarf variety with very large, pale blue flowers in September and October.

Napellus. 3½ feet. June to September. Flowers dark blue. Fine.

-albus. A fine white flowered form. August. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

-bicolor. Large blue and white flowers; one of the prettiest. August.

ALTHAEA

rosea (Hollyhock). 4 to 5 feet. Of this old-fashioned and popular flower we offer a good assortment of colors, including the newly introduced and improved Allegheny Hollyhock and the single-flowering varieties.

ALYSSUM

saxatile (Rock Madwort). 1 foot. Golden yellow flowers, fragrant and showy. One of the best perennials. April and May.

—**compactum**. (Basket of Gold, Gold Tuft, Rock-madwort). 1 foot. Similar to *Saxatile*, except the plant is more dwarf and flowers more freely.

ANCHUSA

Italica (Sea Bugloss). 4 feet. A fine species, blooming from May to September. Clear blue flowers. 20c each.

ANEMONE

All 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Japonica (Japan Windflower). 2 feet. Rosy pink flowers in September and October.

—**alba**. 2 feet. White; large flowers. September and October.

—**Queen Charlotte**. 2 feet. Large, semi-double flowers; silvery pink in color. September.

—**rosea**. 2 feet. Very floriferous. Flowers semi-double, rosy purple in color. September.

—**Whirlwind**. 2 feet. Producing double white flowers in great profusion in September and October.

ANTHEMIS

tinctoria, Kelwayi (Marguerite). 1 to 2 feet. Flowers deep yellow. July to October.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine. 1 to 2½ feet. In colors; early Spring bloom. April to July.

ARABIS

alpina (Rock Cress). 6 to 8 inches. Flowers white, in small racemes in early Spring. April to June.

rosea. Pink flowered *Arabis*.

ARMERIA

formosa (Thrift). 12 inches. Pink to white. May to August.

ARENARIA

cæpitosa (Sandwort). 3 inches. Dwarf Evergreen plants, tufted foliage, forming carpets of verdure. May.

ASCLEPIA

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). 2 feet. Orange-colored flowers. July and August. 20c each.

ASTER

alpinus. 9 inches. Purple flowers in July.

Arnellus (Perry's Favorite). 3 feet. New, of very fine pink color.

Beauty of Colwall. 3 feet. Novelty, fine double purple.

Novæ-Angliæ. 4 feet. Showy purple. September and October.

Robert Parker. 5 feet. Large sprays of large soft lavender-blue flowers with yellow center. Fine.

Snowflake. 3 feet. White, dainty small flowers; very free.

White Queen. 5 feet. Large white, free flowering.

BOCCONIA

cordata (Plume Poppy). 6 to 7 feet. White flowers. August.

BOLTONIA

asteroides (False Chamomile). 4 feet. White flowers. August and September.

latisquama. 4 feet. Light lilac. August and September.

CAMPANULA

Carpathica (Bell Flowers). 9 inches. A dwarf plant bearing blue flowers in June.

—**alba**. 9 inches. White flowers. June and July.

Media (Canterbury Bells). 3 feet. Late in June and July. Flowers blue, white and pink. Very showy. Is biennial.

—**Calycanthema**. 3 feet. Cup and saucer Canterbury Bells. Flowers resemble in shape a cup and saucer. June to July.

persicifolia. 1½ feet. Flowers blue. June and July.

—**alba plena**. 1½ feet. Double white. July.

—**Moerheimi**. 2 feet. June and July. An excellent variety; large, pure white flowers; semi-double.

pyramidalis. 3 feet. Blue flowers.

CENTAUREA

macrocephala (Corn Flower). 3 feet. July to September. Tall habit, fine foliage and terminal stems of deep yellow flowers.

Montana. 20 inches.. June to September. Showy, large purple flowers; fine for cutting. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

1½ to 2½ feet. In colors. Autumnal blooming plants of much beauty and exceedingly profuse bloom. Hardy sorts only.

Shasta Daisy. 1 to 2 feet. White, flowers all Summer.

uliginosum (Pyrethrum, Giant Daisy). 2 feet. White. August and September.

CLEMATIS

Davidiana. 2 to 3 feet. Very showy and fragrant blue flowers in August and September.

CONVALLARIA

majalis (Lily of the Valley). 4 to 8 inches. White, pendent, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Clumps. 20c each.

COREOPSIS

grandiflora (Tickseed). 1½ to 2 feet. Deep orange yellow; excellent for cutting. June and July.

rosea. 12 to 18 inches. July and August. Rosy flowers, very free.

DAHLIAS

Good assortment.

DELphinium

elatum (Hardy Larkspur). 3 to 4 feet. Blue flowers from June to August.
Bella Donna. 3 feet. A beautiful soft shade of blue. Very distinct; flowers all summer. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.
coelestium. 1½ to 3 feet. Double, pale blue flowers; center violet and dark blue.
formosum. 3 feet. The common Larkspur. Large dark blue flowers. June to August.
Sinensis. 3 feet. Fine cut foliage; blue flowers. July.
—Alba. Same as above; flowers white.

DESMODIUM—See Deciduous Shrubs**DIANTHUS**

barbatus. 1 foot. The old and deservedly popular Sweet William. Various colors mixed. June to July.
—latifolia atroccinea. 1 foot. Fiery crimson flowers in large clusters throughout the Summer and Fall.
plumaris (Scotch Pink, or Cinnamon Pink). 1 foot. Very fragrant double flowers. June and July.
—Carmen. 1 foot. Light pink, fragrant flowers.
—Gertrude. 1 foot. Rosy carmine, veined with silvery white.
—Her Majesty. 1 foot. Very large, double white and exceedingly fragrant. Flowers in June.

DICENTRA

spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 1½ feet. Pink flowers in May. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

DICTAMNUS

fraxinella (Gas Plant). 2 feet. Flowers purple, borne on upright stems in June. 20c each.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove. 2 to 3 feet. An old and well-known species bearing on long spikes an abundance of large and showy blossoms, varying from white to purple. July.

ECHINACEA

purpurea (Cone Flower). 3 feet. Enduring rosy purple flowers. July to September. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

EUPATORIUM

purpureum (Perennial Ageratum). 5 to 6 feet. A strong-growing plant with branching heads of purple flowers in late Autumn.

FUNKIA

lancifolia variegata (Plantain Lily). 1 foot. Handsome foliage distinctly margined with creamy white and yellow. Flowers light purple in July.

scordata (White Day Lily). 1 foot. Pure white trumpet-shaped flowers and very fragrant. September. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

GAILLARDIA

grandiflora (Blanket Flower). 2 feet. Large yellow flowers with maroon center. All Summer.

GEUM

atrosanguinea (Avens). Attractive, low-growing border plant of easy culture. Large dark red flowers in open heads; blooms all Summer. 1 to 2 feet.

GYPSOPHILA

paniculata (Baby's Breath). 2 feet. Small white flowers in great abundance. July to September.

HELENIUM

autumnale superbum (Rock, or Sun Rose). 4 feet. Flowers yellow, in profusion in September.

Riverton Gem. 3-4 feet. Yellow with bronzed shading.

HELIANTHUS

multiflora, fl. pl. (Sunflower). 4 feet. Large, double yellow flowers. July to October.

Miss Mellish. 6 feet. A tall growing kind; large foliage and bright orange-yellow flowers; fine. August to September.

Mollis. 5 feet. August and September. Elegant lemon-yellow flowers and heavy velvety foliage.

HELIOPSIS

Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). 2 to 3 feet. An improved Heliopsis blooming profusely in August and September. Yellow or orange-colored flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS

aurantiaca major. 2½ feet. A robust-growing sort bearing an abundance of large bright orange-colored flowers in July.

Dumontieri. 1½-2 feet. May to July. Orange-yellow flowers with bronze tint.

flava (Yellow Day Lily). 2 feet. One of the best hardy plants, bearing yellow, fragrant flowers in June.

HEUCHERA

sanguinea (Alum Root). 1½ feet. Flowers bright red, borne on long stems projecting above the foliage. Blooms all Summer.

HIBISCUS

Moscheutos (Mallow; malva). 3 feet. Pink flowers in July and August.

—Crimson Eye. White flowers with crimson center. July and August.

HOLLYHOCKS—See *Althea Rosea***IRIS - Fleur de Lis**

This is the well-known Flag of our meadows. Always a slightly plant in bloom, but recently much improved in size of flowers and in colors, which are, indeed, indescribable. They do best in deep, moist soil, but will reward the planter with abundant showy flowers in all situations.

Germanica (German Iris). 1½ feet. Blooming in latter May and June.

Kaempferi (Japan Iris). 2 feet. These are later blooming and, if possible, have more gorgeous colors and greater variety of bloom. June to August. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

pallida dalmatica. 2 feet. Flowers light blue, large and fragrant. June.

pumila cyanea. ½ to 1 foot. Dwarf kind, blue flowers, very early. April and May.

Sibirica. 2 feet. Deep blue flowers in clusters. A fine bloomer. One of the best Iris. May.



Papaver Orientalis—Oriental Poppy.
(See page 55.)



Platycodon grandiflora—Bellflower.
(See page 57.)



Peony, Festiva Maxima.
(See page 55.)



Anemone Japonica
Japanese Wind Flower.
(See page 52.)



Hardy Aster—Michaelmas Daisy.
(See page 52.)



Stokesia Cyanea—Stokes Aster.
(See page 57.)

IBERIS

sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). 6 to 12 inches. A hardy and attractive plant at all times, but particularly when covered with its white flowers in April.

LATHYRUS

latifolia (Hardy Sweet Pea). 6 feet. A rampant growing and trailing plant bearing all Summer flowers in purple, rose and white colors. Good for covering rocks and stumps. July to September.

LIATRIS

elegans (Blazing Star, or Gay Feather). 1 foot. Bluish-purple flowers. August.

LINUM - Flax

perenne. 18 inches. May to August. Handsome, light blue flowers.

LOBELIA

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). 1½ feet. Scarlet. August and September.

LYCHNIS

Chalcedonica (Scarlet Lychnis). 3 feet. Brilliant scarlet flowers in large clusters. June.

diurna fl. pl. 2 feet. Flowers double, crimson. Blooms at intervals all Summer. Good for borders.

viscaria. 1½ feet. Bears rosy-pink flowers in masses on long spikes. Very brilliant and showy. June.

LYSIMACHIA

clethroides (Loosestrife). 1½ feet. White flowers. July to September.

LYTHRUM

salicaria roseum. 2 feet. Rosy purple flowers. Very showy. June and August.

MALVA

moschata (Mallow). 2 feet. July to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters, of a rosy tint.

var. alba. Exceptionally attractive; white fragrant flowers.

MONARDA

didyma (Horse Mint, Oswego Tea). 2 feet. Scarlet. August and September.

MYOSOTIS

palustris (Forget-Me-Not). 6 inches. Light blue flowers with yellow centers, blooming May to August.

ENOTHERA

Evening Primrose. 15 to 18 inches. Snowy white and yellow flowers. June to August.

PACHYSANDRA

terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A low dense evergreen plant with glossy foliage, forming large mats, well adapted for covering the ground, especially in moist or shaded situations. Native of Japan. Flowers white, disposed in small terminal spikes in mid Spring.

PÆONIAS

No flower, old or new, is more rapidly or more deservedly advancing in reputation today than the Pæony. Its easy culture and its en-

tire freedom from insects and disease would alone recommend it, but when, in addition, you consider its most attractive foliage, and more especially its immense double flowers in almost all shades of color, and generally their delightful perfume, you have a record of valuable points that no other flower can equal. Price, 35c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Anemone flora rubra. Semi-double; bright scarlet.

Couronne d'Or. White. Yellow stamens.

Delachi. Dark purplish crimson; large and fine.

Duchess de Nemours. Creamy white; fine, new sort.

Duke of Wellington. Sulphur white. A new importation.

Edulis superba. One of the finest. Silvery pink.

festiva. White; free blooming.

—maxima. White with carmine markings in center; extra large and fine.

Faust. Pink.

globosa. Pink; large full flower.

grandiflora rubra. Red.

Lady Dartmouth. White tinged with blush.

Louis van Houtte. Bright red.

Mac Mahon. Wine-red.

Magnifica. Light pink.

Marion des Holmes. White.

Meissonier. Deep red.

Modiste Guerin. Deep pink; large flower.

officinalis rubra. Early. Satiny crimson.

—mutabilis. Nearly white.

—rosea. Deep rosy pink.

—tenuifolia flore pleno. Bright red.

Pulcherrina. Salmon pink.

purpurea. Red.

Rose d'Amour. Delicate Pink.

roseum elegans. Pink.

rubra triumphans. Bright red.

solfatare. Sulphur yellow.

Zoe Calot. Delicate rose.

PAPAVER

nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). 1 foot. A dwarf variety with deeply lobed leaves and yellow and white flowers. June to August.

orientale (Oriental Poppy). 2 feet. Orange and scarlet. June.

PENTSTEMON

barbatus (Beard Tongue). 2 to 3 feet. Scarlet. June to August.

PHLOX

decussata or **paniculata**. 1 to 3 feet. The varieties of these most satisfactory perennials have been greatly multiplied in recent years, but the sorts we offer run through nearly the whole range of color and shades, and will, in general effectiveness, be quite as satisfactory as a hundred varieties. Of course, the collector and the enthusiast will only be satisfied with all, and he will enjoy the pursuit probably more than the possession.

Anthony Mercier. Bluish white.

Coquelicot. Fiery red flowers.

Eclaireur. Purple carmine, white center; large flower.

Elizabeth Campbell. Best pink.

Fraulein von Lassburg. Pure white, large flower.

Gen. van Heutz. One of the latest introductions. salmon pink, of a delicate shade.



Aquilegia—Columbine.
(See page 52.)



Achillea—Yarrow.
(See page 51.)



**Campanula Carpatica—Bell Flower or
Harebell.** (See page 52.)



Coreopsis—Tickseed.
(See page 52.)



Digitalis—Foxglove.
(See page 53.)



Hibiscus—Mallow.
(See page 53.)

PHLOX—Continued

- Joan of Arc.** White.
Independence. White; large.
La Vogue. Silvery pink; large flower.
Madam Langier. Salmon pink; dark eye.
Matador. Large flower, brilliant orange red with cherry-red eye.
R. von Hochsburg. Deep wine red.
Selma. White, rose center. Fine.
Terre Neuve. Light lavender; a dwarf sort.
Thebaide. Light pink; dwarf; free flowering.
Suffruticosa. A species much like the preceding, but the foliage is much better and the bloom in the two sorts named comes earlier and lasts longer; indeed, they bloom intermittently all Summer.
—**Laphami.** A new kind, clear sky-blue delicate flowers. Very handsome. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.
—**Indian Chief.** Deep magenta with crimson eye. Very early, flowering in May.
—**Miss Lingard.** 2 feet. White with pink eye.
amoena (Creeping Phlox). Pink flowers in early Spring.
subulata. Pink and white. 4 inches. Good for rockwork, borders or bedding, literally covering the ground in April with a mass of flowers.

PHYSOSTEGIA

- denticulata** (False Dragon Head). 4 feet. Faint rosy-pink flowers. July and August.

PLATYCODON

- grandiflorum** (Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell-Flower). 1½ feet. Blue and white bell-shaped flowers. June to September.
Japonica fl. pl. 1½ feet. Double deep blue flowers. June to October.

PLUMBAGO

- Larpentæ** (Leadwort). 9 inches. Purplish-blue flowers in abundance. September and October.

PRIMULA

- veris superba** (English Cowslip). 8 inches. A fine variety, with large yellow flowers. April and May.
vulgaris (English Primrose). 6 to 9 inches. One of the earliest Spring flowers; pale yellow, very fragrant.

PYRETHRUM - Persian Daisy

- 1½ feet. A most valuable class of hardy plants bearing, on long stems, flowers in different shades of color, pink, white and red. Flowers are much like the double Aster. Especially good for cutting, as the flowers are very lasting. Named varieties. May and June.

RUDBECKIA

- lacinatiæ fl. pl.** (Golden Glow). 5 feet. Very showy, well-known and popular; late Summer.
nitida (Autumn Glory). Very tall; large, yellow, single blooms. August till October.
purpurea (Cone Flower). 2 to 3 feet. July to October. Large, handsome, crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.

SALVIA

- azurea** (Meadow Sage). 2 feet. Blue flowers in July and August.

SAXIFRAGA - Rock Foil

- cordifolia.** 1 foot. Large feathery foliage, deep green during the Summer, turning to bronze-red in Winter. A good rockery and border plant.

SCABIOSA - Mourning Bride

- caucasica.** 2 feet. Lilac-blue flowers, on good stems for cutting. June to September.

- Japonica.** 2 feet. A Japanese variety producing beautiful blue flowers in great abundance. August to September.

SEDUM

- acre** (Wall Pepper). 3 inches. Handsome evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers. A good carpet plant.

- Kamtschaticum.** 4 to 9 inches. July, August. Bright pulpy evergreen foliage, with golden flowers in flat clusters.

- spectabile** (Stone Crop, Showy Sedum). 2 feet. Rosy-purple flowers in flat cymes in late Summer.

SOLIDAGO

- Canadensis** (Golden Rod). 4 feet. Yellow. September and October.

- lanceolata.** 3 feet. Yellow; August and September.

STOKESIA

- cyanæa** (Cornflower Aster). 1 foot. Lavender blue. A free-flowering, handsome plant suitable for the border or rockery. July to October.

TRADESCANTIA

- Virginica** (Spider Wort). 1 foot. Blue flowers. June to September.

- alba.** 1 foot. Like the preceding, except that the flowers are white.

TRITOMA

- Uvaria** (Red Hot Poker Plant). 3 feet. Orange scarlet to salmon; an extremely profuse bloomer; good for bedding. July to October.

TROLLIUS - Globe Flower

- Europæus.** 18 inches. A valuable border perennial, with large globular, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers on long stems. Grows in almost any soil.

THYMUS - Thyme

- lanuginosus** (Woolly Thyme). A trailing plant, with small leaves of grayish color, making it a handsome variety for edging.

VERONICA - Speedwell

- spicata.** 1 foot. Silvery leaves; slender spikes of blue flowers. June to August.

- longifolia subsessilis.** 2 feet. Amethystine-blue flowers; very fine. August to September.

VINCA

minor (Periwinkle). 6 inches. Blue flowers in May.

The Periwinkles are valuable for covering bare spots under trees and on banks.

VIOLA CORNUTA - Violas or Tufted Pansies

The improved forms of *Viola Cornuta* are one of the important bedding plants of Europe. They are but little known here, but are certain to become general favorites. If planted in a partially shaded bed, they will flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year; and while their flowers are not so large

as those of the Pansy, their bright colors and floriferousness will make them welcome additions to any garden.

—**Admiration.** Soft purple with dark blotch.

—**Blue.** Sweet-scented, lavender-blue flowers in Spring; prefers moist, open places.

—**Geo. Werning.** A fine, new variety, of a pretty blue shade, much resembling in color the hardy Violet.

—**White Perfection.** A white-flowered variety; sweet scented.

odorata (Prince of Wales). Deep, violet blue; sweet scented.

YUCCA—See Evergreens

To aid purchasers in selecting plants specially adapted for certain locations or specific purposes, we make here some short lists that will, we believe, prove helpful.

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Achillea ptarmica. White. All Summer.
Althaea rosea. (Hollyhocks.) All colors. July.
Anemone Japonica. All colors. Sept. and Oct.
Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow. June and July.
Aquilegia. All colors. April and May.
Asters. Purple and rose. Sept. and Oct.
Boltonia. Lilac and white. Aug. and Sept.
Campanula. Blue and white. June and July.
Chrysanthemum. All colors. Sept. and Oct.
Coreopsis. Yellow. June and July.
Delphinium. Blue. June and July.
Dianthus. All colors. June and July.
Dicentra spectabilis. Pink. May.

Digitalis. Purple and white. July.
Gaillardia. Maroon and yellow. All Summer.
Gypsophila paniculata. White. July and Sept.
Helenium autumnale. Yellow. Sept.
Helianthus. Yellow. Sept.
Heliotrope. Yellow and orange. Aug. and Sept.
Heuchera sanguinea. Coral red. July.
Iris Germanica. All colors. June.
Iris Kämpferi. All colors. July.
Paeony. All colors. June.
Phlox decussata. All colors. July to Oct.
Pyrethrum. Pink, red and white. June.
Spiraea. Red and white. June and July.

FOR CARPETING THE GROUND

Anemone. (Wind Flower.) White.
Lysimachia. (Moneywort.) Yellow.
Myosotis palustris. (Forget-Me-Not.) Blue.
Pachysandra terminalis. (Pachysandra.) White.

Phlox subulata. (Creeping Phlox.) Pink and white.
Sedum. (Stonecrop.) Yellow.
Veronica. (Iron Plant.) Blue.
Vinca minor. (Periwinkle.) Blue.

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN AND DRY ARID LAND

Aquilegia. (Columbine.) In variety and colors.
Arabis Alpina. (Rock Cress.) White.
Armeria maritima. (Sea Pink.) Rosy purple.
Asclepias tuberosa. (Milk Weed.) Orange yellow.
Campanulas. (Harebell.) Blue and white.
Dianthus. (Sweet William.) In variety and colors.
Gypsophila paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) White.
Sedum. (Stonecrop.) Pink, rose and yellow.

Heuchera sanguinea. (Alum Root.) Coral red.
Iberis. (Candytuft.) In variety. White.
Lathyrus latifolia. (Hardy Pea.) In colors.
Liatris. (Liatris.) Blue.
Lychnis. (Tar Pink.) In variety. Pink and red.
Pachysandra terminalis. (Pachysandra.) White.
Phlox subulata. (Phlox.) Pink and white.

FOR LOW GROUNDS

Hibiscus Moscheutos. (Marsh Mallow.) Pink and white.
Iris Germanica. (German Iris.) In all colors.
Iris Kämpferi. (Japan Iris.) In all colors.
Spiraea Herbaceous. (Meadow Rue.) In variety and colors.

Lobelia cardinalis. (Cardinal Flower.) Brilliant red.
Monarda didyma. (Horse Mint.) Red.
Myosotis palustris. (Forget-Me-Not.) Sky blue.
Spiraea. (Meadow Rue.) In variety and colors.

Hardy Grasses

All the ornamental Grasses are suitable for planting as single specimens, in masses or along the shrubbery border, and we highly recommend their use.

15c to 20c each, \$10.00 per hundred.

ARUNDO

donax (Giant Reed). 10 to 15 feet. A handsome tropical-looking plant; very effective and striking. Needs some protection during the Winter.

ARUNDINARIA

nitida. 5 feet. A handsome hardy Grass of recent introduction.

PHALARIS

arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Large variegated foliage; valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds.

EULALIA

Japonica. 5 to 6 feet. A beautiful hardy Grass from Japan; foliage a deep green surmounted in Autumn with long flower spikes, bearing purplish flowers of very enduring character. Can be cut and dried for Winter decoration.

gracillima univittata. 5 to 6 feet. Fine, hardy, ornamental Grass; leaves narrow and dark green; silver white midrib; very handsome and attractive.

variegata. 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the preceding in all respects except its leaves are beautifully variegated with white and sometimes pink and yellow stripes.

zebrina. 4 to 5 feet. The leaves of this sort are marked with broad yellow bands at right angles, and are very striking and handsome.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

We have greatly abridged our former lists, retaining what we believe are the most desirable kinds. We do not attempt here to give cultural directions, further than to state that all fruit trees delight in a good, well-drained soil. We advise enough pruning to admit air and light freely. In small gardens and yards we urge the advisability of using dwarf trees rather than standards, or, if the latter are used, that the heads be kept low. By doing so it will be much easier to treat the trees and to control the insect pests that are so generally distributed throughout the country.

Intending purchasers who propose planting in large quantity are requested to correspond with us, naming number and sorts of trees wanted, when special quotations will be given.

Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

APPLES AND CRABS

		Each	10
Extra, 1½ in.	XX	\$1.00	\$8.50
Extra, 1 in., 6-8 ft.	X	.75	6.50
First grade, ¾ in., 5-7 ft.	A	.50	3.50
Med. grade, ½-¾ in., 4-6 ft.	B	.35	2.50

DWARF

3-4 ft.	A	.75	6.50
2-3 ft.	M	.50	3.50

SUMMER VARIETIES.

***Astrachan, Red.** Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom. August.

✓ ***Early Harvest.** Medium size; round; straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. August.

✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet. August.

✓ ***Yellow Transparent.** A very early Russian Apple of good quality. Color pale yellow. Last of July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

✓ ***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. October.

✓ ***Gravenstein.** Large and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored. September and October.

✓ **Maiden's Blush.** Large, smooth, with a fine, red cheek; flesh white. September and October.

✓ **Oldenburg.** Medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh juicy and good. September.

✓ ***Wealthy.** Medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Very hardy. A variety of great value, on account of its hardiness. October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ ***Baldwin.** Large, deep bright red; very productive. The most popular Winter Apple. January to April.

✓ **Ben Davis.** Large, handsome and of fair quality; productive; a late keeper. December to March.

Greening, Northwestern. Fruit medium to large, averaging from 7 to 8 ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. January to June.

***Greening, Rhode Island.** Large; light greenish yellow; tender and juicy. November to March.

Grimes Golden. Highest quality; medium to large; golden yellow, sub-acid, spicy and rich. January to March.

King Tompkins. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. November to May.

***McIntosh.** Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. Handsome; hardy. November to February.

***Northern Spy.** Large, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; rich and delicious flavor. January to June.

Russet, Golden. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored; hardy, bears well. November to April.

Stayman Winesap. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May.

***Spitzenburg (Esopus).** Medium to large; deep red; flesh crisp, high flavor. November to April.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. December to May.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm and sub-acid. December to February.

*Can be supplied in dwarf form.

Apples, Crab

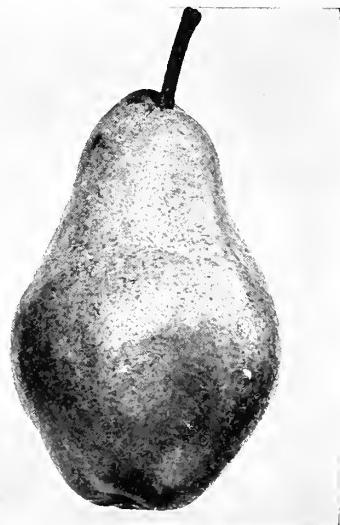
As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are hardy and prolific, come into bearing when young, and command a ready and profitable market.

Hyslop. Large, dark red, with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; excellent for cider; hardy.

Siberian, Red. Medium, round, dark red; for preserving.

Siberian, Yellow. Amber or golden color. Fine for preserves.

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive. Fruit of good size. Color red and yellow.



Bartlett Pear ($\frac{1}{2}$ size). (See page 62.)



Moore Grape. (See page 63.)



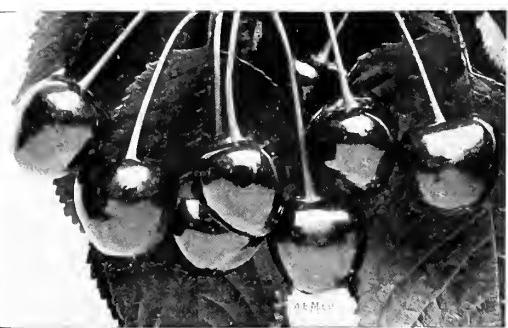
Wealthy Apple ($\frac{1}{2}$ size). (See page 59.)



Carman Peach ($\frac{1}{2}$ size).
(See page 61.)



Imperial Gage ($\frac{1}{2}$ size).
(See page 62.)



Black Tartarian ($\frac{1}{2}$ size).
(See page 61.)

Apricots

The Apricot, in quality and appearance, is between the Plum and the Peach, combining quality of both. Its very early season of ripening and delightful flavor make it one of the most valuable fruits. We are now able to offer varieties that are extremely hardy and will endure severest climates. The Apricot requires the same cultivation as the Plum or Peach, and for curculio the same treatment as the Plum. \$1.00, 75c and 50c each.

Cherries

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soils or driest situations. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along streets or in yards as shade trees. We especially recommend Cherry trees as most suitable and satisfactory for gardens and small yards in towns and villages.

		Each	10
Extra, 1½ in., 6-8 ft.	XX	\$1.00	
Extra, 1 in., 6-7 ft.	X	.75	\$6.50
First grade, ¾-7½ in., 5-7 ft.	A	.50	3.50
Med. grade, 5½-¾ in., 4-5 ft.	B	.35	2.50

HEART AND BIGARREAU.

✓ Black Tartarian. Very large; excellent flavor. June.

✓ Gov. Wood. Light red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

✓ Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet. July.

✓ Windsor. Fruit large, liver colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. July.

✓ Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; one of the best light-colored Cherries. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

These are for the most part round-shaped trees; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are smaller than the preceding class, and well adapted for dwarfs. The Morellas are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of a stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus.

✓ Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; slightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries. June.

✓ Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. June.

✓ May Duke. An old, well-known, excellent variety; large, dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Middle of June.

Mulberries

See Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

Nectarines

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum. 75c each.

Nut Trees

CHESTNUTS.

✓ American. Our native species; sweet, excellent Nuts. \$1.00 each.

✓ Japan. Nuts very large, often five in a burr; commence bearing at an early age. \$1.00 each.

FILBERT.

✓ English. Fruit larger than our native species and preferable in localities where it will succeed. In sorts named. 50c each.

SHELLBARK - Hickory.

Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled Nuts. \$1.00 each.

WALNUT.

✓ Black. The well-known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable for timber and Nuts. \$1.00 each.

✓ English. This rich and fine-flavored Nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. \$1.00 each.

✓ Japan. From Northern Japan, and as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The Nuts, produced in abundance, grow in clusters. The meat is sweet, of best quality; vigorous tree of handsome form. They bear young and are hardier and more productive than the English Walnut. \$1.00 each.

PERSIMMON. \$1.50 each.

Peaches

The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood.

Examine the trees carefully and extract and destroy the borer. Use potash manures liberally.

	Each	10	100
¾-1 in., 5-7 ft.	XX	\$0.50	
Extra, ¾-¾ in., 5-6 ft.	X	.35	
First grade, 9-16-5½ in., 4-6 ft.	A	.25	\$2.00
Medium, ½ in., 4-5 ft.	M	.20	1.50
Second grade, 7-16 in., 3-4 ft.	B	.15	1.00
Third class, 2-8 ft.	C	.10	.75
			10.00

EARLY PEACHES

✓ Carman. August. Large, bright red cheek; white flesh, good flavor and regular bearer.

✓ Champion. August. White freestone peach; rich, sweet and juicy.

✓ Crawford's Early. August and September. A large yellow peach of good quality.

✓ Greensboro. July. Good size; round, with red cheek; flesh white; medium quality. Heavy bearer.

✓ Hiley (Hiley Early Belle). July. Large size with delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy; free. One of the best shippers among the early peaches and invariably brings top prices. Should be planted freely to make full assortment for commercial orchards.

✓ Mountain Rose. August. Red, freestone Peach, with white flesh; rich, juicy, sweet.

PEACHES—Continued

Ray. August. Fruit extremely large; skin creamy white, tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. One of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. An exceedingly strong grower; shapely and symmetrical.

St. John. July. Yellow; free.

MID-SEASON PEACHES

Belle of Georgia. August and September. Freestone; white; excellent flavor and a regular bearer. Best of its season.

Elberta. Early September. A very large, yellow, freestone peach; rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower and splendid sort for preserving.

Fitzgerald. August and September. Large, round freestone; red cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid and agreeable.

Old Mixon Free. September. Large, white freestone; of excellent flavor and productive.

Stump. September. Large freestone; white with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality.

Willett. A new variety said to be of excellent quality; largest yellow Peach of medium late season.

LATE PEACHES

Crawford's Late. September. Large, yellow freestone; good quality.

Fox Seedling. Late September. Reliable freestone; white flesh; best of its season.

Iron Mountain. October. Late freestone; flesh white. A productive, reliable late Peach of good quality.

Reeves Favorite. September. Large yellow, with fine red cheek; delicious, juicy. Freestone; best quality. Shy bearer.

Smock. Late September. Large; oval; light yellow, mottled red; freestone.

Pears

Standard Pear trees prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain. The fruit will keep longer and the flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to January.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "dwarfs" or "standards" or

both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

		PEARS—Standard	Each	10
1½ in., 6-8 ft.	XX	\$1.00		
Extra, ¾ and 1 in., 6-7 ft.	X	.75	\$6.50	
First grade, ¾-¾ in., 5-7 ft.	A	.50	3.50	
Medium grade, ¾-¾ in., 4-5 ft.	B	.35	2.50	

		PEARS—Dwarf	Each	10
¾ and 1 in., 3-4 ft.	X	.75	6.50	
First grade, ¾-¾ in., 3-4 ft.	A	.50	3.50	
Medium grade, ½-¾ in., 2-3 ft.	B	.35	2.50	

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large size; juicy and high flavored. D. and S. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Large size; vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. August.

Wilder. Medium size, fine grained; flavor sub-acid; quality very good. S. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; greenish russet, with a rich excellent flavor. D. and S. October to January.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; very juicy, with a rich flavor. Succeeds well as a dwarf. D. and S. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large, rich and fine. D. and S. August and September.

Kieffer. A robust-growing and handsome tree, practically immune from all insect attacks. A most prolific and early bearer of large and, when properly ripened, handsome fruit, of fair and sometimes superior quality, the condition of soil and treatment determining the last factor. For canning it is unrivaled. S. October and November.

Lawrence. Large; yellow, flesh slightly granular with a rich, aromatic flavor. S. November and December.

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown when ripe, with a brownish red cheek; flesh fine grained; highest flavored Pear known. D. and S. September and October.

Sheldon. Good size; yellow or russet; flesh juicy with a brisk, vinous flavor. S. October.

Plums

A heavy soil is undoubtedly best for the Plum. The ravages of the curculio have proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crops by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed.

		Each	10	100
1¼ in., 6-8 ft.	XX	\$1.00		
Extra, ¾ and 1 in., 5-7 ft.	X	.75	\$6.50	
First grade, ¾-¾ in., 5-6 ft.	A	.50	3.50	
Medium, ¾ in., 4-5 ft.	B	.35	2.50	

Abundance. Japan. An early bearer; fruit very large and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone which parts readily from the flesh. First of August.

Bradshaw. European. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. August.

Burbank. Japan. Crimson purple; very handsome and of good quality; hardy and productive. August.

PLUMS—Continued

- Fellemberg.** French or Italian Prune. Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.
- German Prune.** European. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.
- Imperial Green Gage.** European. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy and sweet. August.
- Lombard.** European. Medium, rounded oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; a valuable market variety. August.
- October Purple.** One of Luther Burbank's Hybrids and considered by him one of his best. Large purple; yellow flesh; very late.
- Red June.** Recommended by Prof. Bailey as the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance. August.
- Wickson.** Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited so far this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities."
- Yellow Egg.** European. Very large, oval; yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow; sweet. Middle of August.

Quinces

	Each	10	100
Extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in., 4-6 ft.	XX	\$1.00	
Extra, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 3-5 ft.	X	.75	\$6.50
First grade, 7-16 in., 3-4 ft.	A	.50	3.50
Medium grade, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft.	M	.35	2.50
			15.00

- Apple, or Orange.** Large; bright golden yellow; the most popular variety. October.
- Bourgeat.** Vigorous grower, producing abundantly fine fruit of good quality.
- Champion.** A prolific and constant bearer; fruit larger than Orange, and ripens later. October and November.
- Meeches'.** Productive of fine fruit of best quality. Unsurpassed for culinary use.

Blackberries

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred.

Plant in good soil, moderately manured. Rows 7 feet by 3 feet for field culture. Cut away old, and cut back new wood in Winter. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

- Blowers.** A new large Blackberry; very hardy and productive.
- Early Harvest.** Very early and reliable; berries small but sweet and of the highest quality.
- Erie.** Early, hardy and productive. Fruit large and sweet.
- Lucretia (Dewberry).** A trailing form of the Blackberry, bearing large, luscious fruit. 15c each.
- Rathbun.** Berries extra large, jet black. Flesh juicy, high flavored.

Currants

15c each, \$9.00 per hundred.

The Currant worm is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and using it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and Gooseberries love a deep moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

Black Lees. Very large; fine for jams or jellies.

Cherry. The largest of all the red Currants.

Fay. Color deep red; an excellent sort.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white; excellent quality; finest white sort.

Perfection. Extra large red berries. 25c each.

Grapes, Hardy Varieties

We urge everyone to plant Grape Vines to supply their own table. No fruit is more easily grown or is more luscious and wholesome. Soil should be warm and dry and of good quality. Under such conditions the Grape will thrive in a very limited space. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart, and from 4 to 6 inches deep, pressing the dirt firmly around the roots. Dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without crossing each other. Grape vines can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. 25c each.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell. An early Grape of good quality.

Concord. Well known and popular. The best variety.

Moore. A seedling of Concord; of good quality.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor; but ripens several days earlier.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam. Rogers' No. 15. Large; peculiar aromatic flavor.

Brighton. Bunches large; berries medium size; flesh sweet and of the highest quality.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries large.

Delaware. Best quality; berries small; flesh very juicy; vine moderately vigorous.

Salem. Rogers' No. 22. Berry large; thick skin; free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly.

WHITE GRAPES.

Green Mountain. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; skin thin; ripens early. 35c each.

Diamond. Vine a vigorous grower and prolific; bunches large and compact; color delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Ripens before Concord.

Niagara. A strong grower and hardy; bunches large and compact; berries as large as Concord; quality good. Best all-around white Grape.

Gooseberries

Require the same treatment as Currants; good high culture, and relentless warfare against the Currant worm.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; juicy and good; vigorous and productive. 20c each.

Houghton. Medium size, bears abundant and regular crops; fruit smooth, red. 15c each.

Red Jacket. A new Gooseberry of high promise. 15c each.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The varieties of English Gooseberries are almost innumerable; the fruit large and handsome and of high quality. We offer only the sorts best adapted to our climate, most of them being unreliable because of mildew.

Industry. Vigorous upright growth; very productive and a good market variety. Color dark red; of agreeable flavor. 25c each.

White Smith. Fruit large, roundish, oblong; best quality. 25c each.

Raspberries

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred.

Cumberland. The best blackcap Raspberry. Size large; of highest quality.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Red; very productive. The standard red Raspberry.

Golden Queen. Hardy, vigorous, productive and of good quality.

Japan Wineberry. A showy plant. It bears large crops of fruit of exceptional value for jams and jellies.

Kansas. A superior blackcap.

St. Regis. A variety said to produce fruit for four months. Brilliant crimson; good quality.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS

Standard Apples. 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries. 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet and the dwarf-growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches and Apricots. 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces. 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears. 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples on Paradise Stock (Bushes). 6 feet apart. **Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.** 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries. 6 to 7 feet apart.

Grapes. 8 to 10 feet apart.

Strawberries. (See under Strawberries.)

INSECT REMEDIES

White Hellebore and Pyrethrum. Preferably in water, 1 ounce to 3 gallons; or dry, mix with $\frac{1}{4}$ part of flour to make it adhesive. Hellebore and Pyrethrum are used chiefly on ripening fruit, as they lose their poisonous properties when exposed to the air for a few hours.

Arsenate of Lead. 1 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons. It does not burn the foliage. It is especially desirable for

Strawberries

Layer plants in April, October and November.

Pot-grown plants in August, September and April.

Plant in April, September to November, in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Set in rows 3 feet by 15 inches for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover crown early in the Spring. Make new plantations annually in rich, well prepared soil.

Pot-grown plants, \$2.50 per 100.

Layer plants, \$1.00 per 100.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized to obtain fruit.

Chesapeake. An exceedingly handsome, high-colored large berry of extra fine quality; ripens early.

Gandy. One of the standard market berries; ripens late; firm and of good quality.

Glen Mary. A superb variety which unites large size, great productiveness and good quality. Early.

Oom Paul. A good berry.

Asparagus

To make a good Asparagus bed the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows 20 by 12 inches.

We offer **Conover** and **Palmetto**. \$1.00 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. 15c each.

its sticking properties for all fruits and for some truck crops. It is also easy to prepare and easy to apply.

Tobacco Water. Boil stems and strain liquid. Add water to make 2 gallons of liquid to each pound of stems used. For soft-bodied insects: The efficiency of tobacco water will be increased by stirring in 1 pound of whale oil soap to each 50 gallons.

Lime-Sulphur. Lime, 20 pounds; sulphur, 15 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Boil one to two hours with a small quantity of water, then dilute to 50 gallons with boiling water. Do not let mixture become cold; spray while yet warm. For Winter or early Spring use.

Kerosene Emulsion. Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Soluble Oil Preparation. There are now a number of these on the market that are giving most excellent results, and are particularly recommended for the treatment of plants infested with San Jose scale.

SPRAYING

In regard to this all important subject we would recommend our patrons to communicate with the Experiment Station in the state in which they live and get definite instructions about spraying for their particular locality, in bulletins published for this purpose.

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